THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXVIII, No. 11 New York, September 15, 1923 Whole Number 1743

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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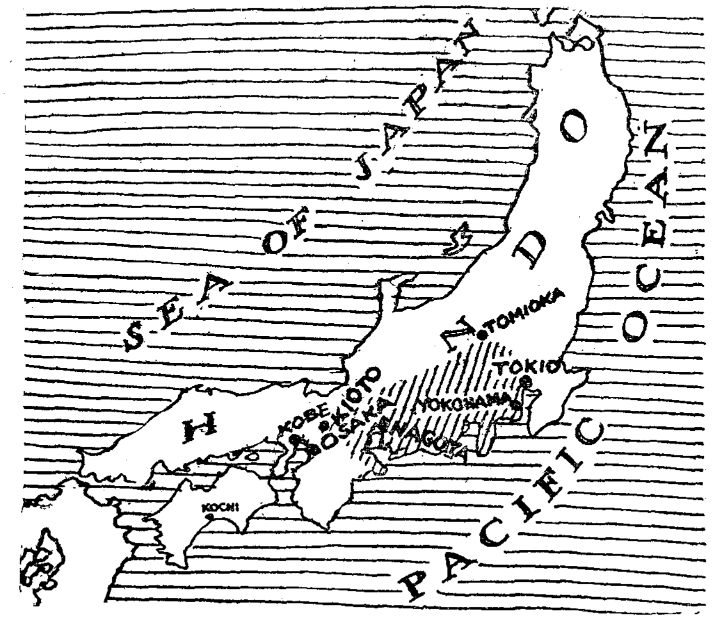
THE GREATEST DISASTER IN HISTORY

HISTORY KNOWS NO DISASTER which parallels the earthquake and fire that visited Japan the first day of this month and laid waste the capital city, the chief seaport, and the most popular pleasure resorts of the Kingdom. It is "undoubtedly the greatest disaster in recorded time," says the New York *Tribune*. Editors searching back through the list of catastrophes see such events as the Lisbon earthquake, the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, the Messina disaster, and the San Francisco earthquake, terrible in themselves, yet the merest skirmishes as compared with this latest battle between man and the forces of nature. It was as if in a few hours New York City, its suburbs, Jersey City and Newark, the Jersey coast resorts, and the vacation centers in the Catskills and the Adirondacks had been wiped out. Facing such an event, realizing that Japan seems to be in the very heart of the earthquake zone and that the Japanese people, aided by the charity and credit of the rest of the world, intend to turn quickly to the work of reconstruction, observers here wonder at the exhibition at once of man's feebleness and his greatness. Then they turn to consider the effect of the Japanese earthquake on that nation and other nations.



WHERE THE EARTHQUAKE DEVASTATED JAPAN

The shading indicates the approximate area visited by earthquake shocks on September 1. Yokohama was annihilated and Tokyo and Nagoya were almost completely destroyed. The population of the area was about 7,000,000.

Seldom has destruction been so swift and so complete. The first earthquake shock came at noon on Saturday, September 1. As the Washington *Star* notes, in summing up the news dispatches, "there was no time to save anything; the land heaved and opened; fires started in the ruins of wrecked buildings and spread swiftly through the tinder-like materials, and then came the waves from the frightfully disturbed sea, giant walls of water smashing in upon the stricken land, drowning the panic-stricken people by thousands."

It will be weeks before the loss of life and property can be reckoned other than by the merest guesses. But the deaths apparently run into the hundreds of thousands and the damage done to property in the billions, for the area afflicted, as a New York *Times* dispatch from Osaka reminds us, "extends about 140 miles east and west, and 110 miles north and south, roughly 45,000 square miles, containing five big cities and thirty-three counties. Its whole population was about 7,000,000. About 70 per cent. of the cities, towns and villages have been destroyed." According to most dispatches, every building in Yokohama was destroyed. Perhaps three-fourths of Tokyo was burned and the entire city—the world's third city, with 5,000,000 inhabitants—was shattered by the earthquake. At the extreme southwestern corner of the devastated area the ancient city of Nagoya, population 600,000, was virtually destroyed. Famous resort villages in the mountainous region about Fujiyama were wiped out, together with Kamakura, famous for its bronze Buddha, and Yokosuka, the most important Japanese naval base.

In default of accurate dispatches from trained news writers, the precise nature and extent of the destruction were still in doubt a week after the two days of earthquake shock. Two characteristic stories from refugees give a vivid, if incomplete, impression. In a *United News* dispatch from Osaka, an editor of the Osaka *Mainichi* repeats the simple story told him by a foreign refugee from Yokohama:

> "At the first smash the city fell.
>
> "With the sinking of the land in the lower town, water spurted through innumerable cracks in the earth. Within ten minutes after the first shock the streets were ten inches under water.
>
> "The city was absolutely and completely ruined.
>
> "Under these ruins lie the bodies of many foreigners, business men, clerks and stenographers in the various foreign establishments.
>
> "All means of escape were cut off.
>
> "Under the hissing curtain of flame the people knelt in prayer, heedless of the roaring inferno about them.
>
> "They seemed dazed, indifferent as to their own fates, and callous to the miseries of those about them.
>
> "They stared numbly at the burning doors of houses whence came mad shrieks for aid."

A Japanese who walked from Tokyo 120 miles to the Tomioka wireless station told this tale, which is reprinted in a press dispatch from Peking:

> "I was in Asakusa Park (in which were gathered thousands of

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THIS WAS TOKYO

There were forty-eight square miles of Tokyo, most of it built of such wooden, tile-roofed houses as those in the picture. The shakings of the earth and the flames turned the entire city into a veritable inferno.

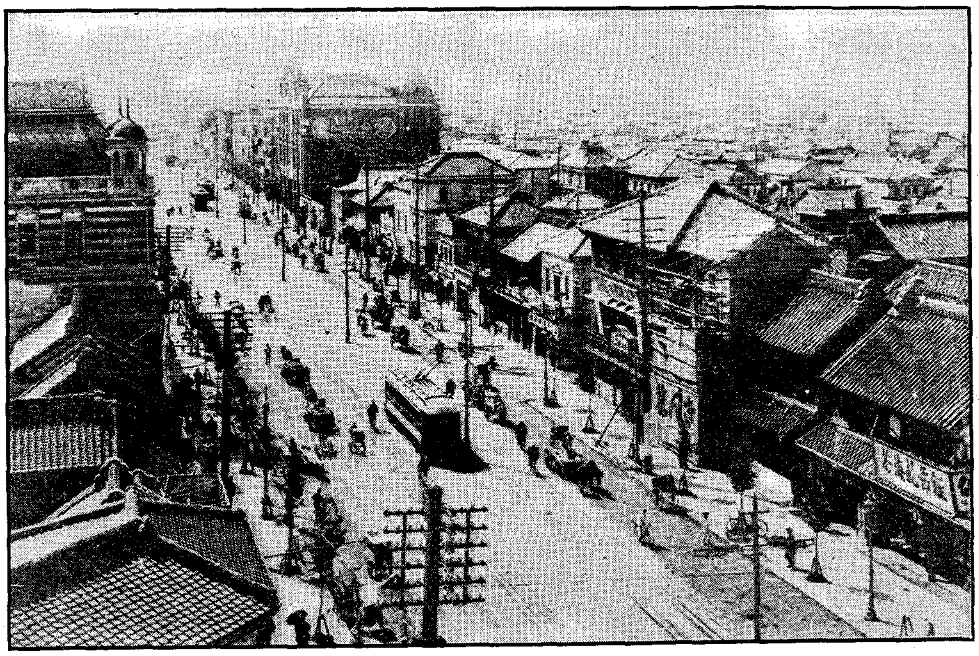
> persons at the noon hour Saturday) when there came terrible rumblings, followed by the crashing of buildings.
>
> "I saw the near-by 12-story tower in the center of the park tumble to the ground.
>
> "The top six stories fell first, then all fell, crushing many beneath it.
>
> "The shocks continued.
>
> "The water-mains broke, flooding the park and the districts around.
>
> "I heard a terrible chorus of howlings from the Zoo.
>
> "Mingled with these animal cries were the shrieks of hundreds pinned down in the wreckage of theaters and restaurants, which continued falling on all sides.
>
> "While the buildings of Tokyo still were tottering, fires blazed up on every side, breaking out in a dozen places at once."

In the face of destruction that wastes so terribly at noonday, the New York *Tribune* reflects that man "remains at the mercy of endless giant forces, and his wisdom thereof, if one looks to the whole area of the universe, is as a candle blown by wind in the night." And yet "man, the unconquerable," fights on. Or, as Heywood Broun is moved to say in the New York *World:*

> "Hundreds of thousands are dead in Tokyo, but millions live. Across that plain which lies above a fire-stream the earthquakes roll like sluggish waves. Each year a thousand or more have tugged at the tops of Tokyo. When bamboo quivers there it is not the wind.
>
> "So it has gone on for centuries. This is the mightiest yet of all recorded assaults—and man remains. In a thousand years nature has not been able to shake him off. Tho the ground has rocked and swayed beneath him like a bronco, the little Japanese sits tight. And across the world from fellow man there should come a mighty and defiant shout—'Ride him, cowboy!'"

The most impressive feature of the Japanese disaster is its unparalleled magnitude, remarks the New York *Evening Post.* While awaiting official estimates of the loss to life and property in Japan, editors feel assured that all previous records have been surpassed. There is no such thing as "terra firma," remarks the Boston *Herald,* quoting a British scientist's assertion that "it would be more correct to compare the earth to a badly set blanc mange being brought into a dining-hall by a nervous waiter." Within three hundred years, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* notes, "there have been 27 earthquakes and volcanic eruptions taking 10,000 lives or more." Two facts, says the New York *Tribune,* "emerge from a study of a history of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions."

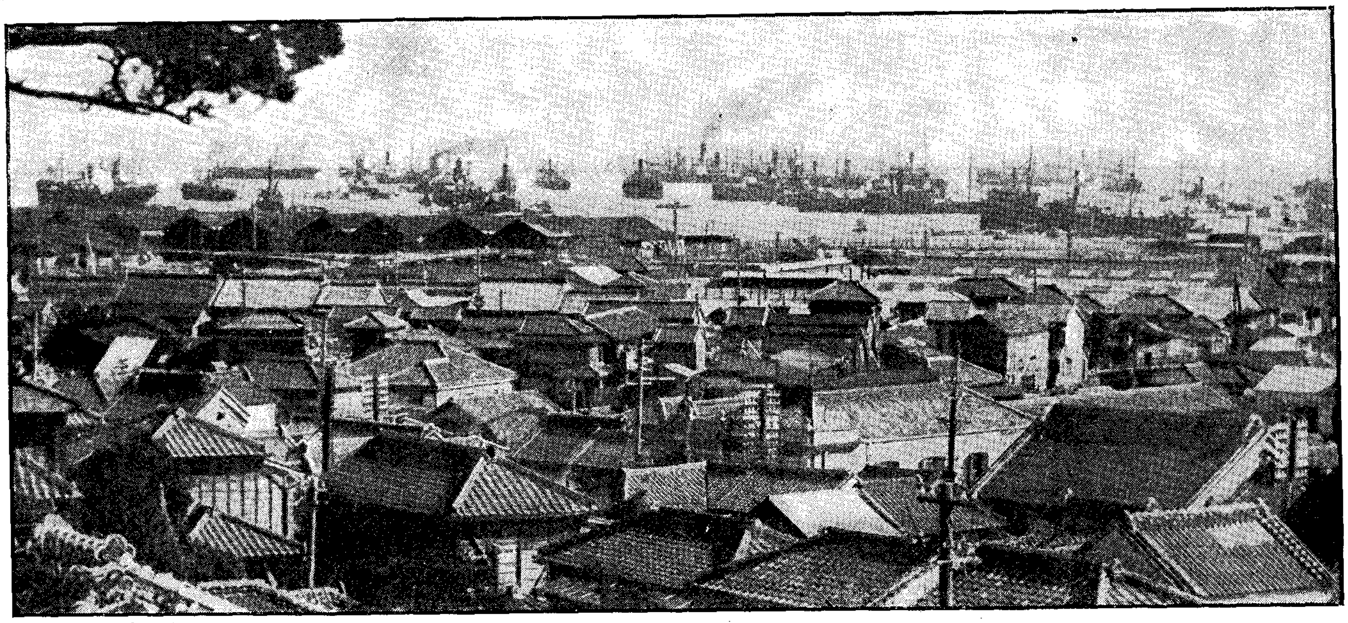
> "The first is that these disasters, when causing severe losses, have invariably occurred in tropical or semi-tropical climates. Going back as far as the year 577 A. D., when a quake in Constantinople caused the death of 10,000, one notes in the record Italy, Persia and Japan appearing time and again in the list.
>
> "The second significant fact is that earth disturbances are not far apart in years, but are almost continuous occurrences, the scene slowly shifting about the earth. Fortunately for the human race, however, the majority of these tremors are felt only by the seismograph, while those of more serious potentialities frequently occur at the ocean-bottom or in sparsely populated regions.
>
> "A list given below records all earthquakes and volcanic eruptions from the year 557 up to the present in which 10,000



Photograph by Kadel and Herbert

IN THE BUSINESS CENTER OF TOKYO

Showing the mixture of Western and native construction. All this is now but a heap of smoldering ruins.



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THE HARBOR OF YOKOHAMA

The buildings in the foreground with the rest of the city were destroyed by earthquake and fire. A tidal wave swept the harbor and the harbor bottom was altered.

persons or more lost their lives. The thirty-one disasters listed show a loss of 1,408,000 human lives.

Place	*Killed*	*Year*
Constantinople	10,000	577
Catania	15,000	1137
Syria	20,000	1158
Silicia	60,000	1268
Naples	40,000	1456
Lisbon	30,000	1531
Naples	70,000	1626
Vesuvius	18,000	1631
Calabria	10,000	1638
Schamaki	80,000	1667
Sicily	100,000	1693
Yeddo	190,000	1703
Algiers	18,000	1716
Peking	96,000	1731
Lima and Callao	18,000	1746
Cairo	40,000	1754
Kashue (Persia)	40,000	1755
Lisbon	50,000	1755
Syria	20,000	1759
Central America	40,000	1797
Aleppo	20,000	1822
Calabria	10,000	1857
San Jose de Cucuta, Colombia	14,000	1875
Krakatao (Straits of Sundra)	36,000	1883
Island of Hondo, Japan	10,000	1891
Sanriku, Japan	27,000	1896
Martinique and St. Vincent	40,000	1902
Messina and 54 towns in Italy	164,000	1908
Central Italy	12,000	1914
Central Java	10,000	1919
Persia	20,000	1923

And in a world subject to earthquakes, Japan shares with Italy the doubtful distinction, as the Dayton *Journal* reminds us, of being their favorite haunt. During the last fifty years there have been nearly 28,000 recorded earthquakes in each country. "The islands of Japan are always aquiver," to use the Boston *Herald's* phrase. The following brief account of earthquakes in Japan appears in the New York *World:*

> "Japan has about 1,500 earthquakes a year, or an average of four shocks a day, most of which are not violent. In Tokyo a shock is felt on an average of once a week. More or less destructive quakes occur in Japan on an average of once in every two years and a half."

The astronomer T. J. J. See accounts as follows for the great number of Japan's earthquakes:

> "East of Japan there is what is known as the 'Tuscarora Deep,' a great area where the ocean is 4,600 fathoms or about five miles in depth, the greatest abyss in the world and the source of the greatest disturbances heretofore known.
>
> "I have shown that earthquakes are caused by the leakage of the sea through the earth's crust. The leakage is proportionate to the depth.
>
> "The earthquakes in Japan are dated back many centuries, as far as history goes. This deep sea is the cause of them. This earthquake is reported to have occupied six minutes of time, which shows that the lava under the earth's crust was adjusting itself from the sea toward the land.
>
> "The great tidal wave that followed the earthquake shows also that the sea-bottom was disturbed and the cables thereby broken.
>
> "In geological times the whole main island of Japan has been raised by this process.
>
> "There is no relief for Japan except to build good houses and make them secure against fire."

Taking a forward look, financiers and business men with connections in the Orient predict, according to the New York *Herald,* "the rapid reconstruction of Tokyo, Yokohama and the other devastated regions with the extensive use of steel."

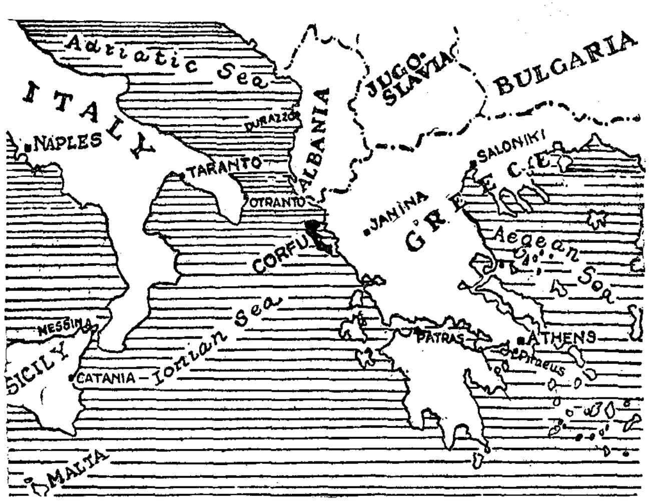
Tokyo was a city of narrow winding streets, of houses made of wood and straw and paper, generally with tile roofs. The houses are built to allow for earthquake shocks, set up loosely on their foundations and so put together as to allow a certain amount of swaying, which takes up a minor shock and gives time for escape in case of a violent one. But the safeguards against earthquake prove an aid to fire, as several newspaper writers point out. And so American builders of recently erected steel-frame buildings in Tokyo, delighted by reports that those structures "have gone through the earthquake with a fine showing" and "were not swept by fire," foresee a greater use of steel in Japanese building. The editor of the Japanese *Times* predicts, as quoted in the New York *Herald,* the elimination of Tokyo's narrow winding streets and the cutting of wide straight avenues through the city—"this terrible disaster has paved the way for the modernization of the city."

For Japan as a nation this disaster will mean two things: "first, the more intensified industrialism, and secondly, a curtailment of its military policy." So declares a Far Eastern authority in the New York *Tribune.* He continues:

> "Japan's industries, momentarily crippled, will be rebuilt with incredible rapidity and on a scale better designed to cope with Western competition. The silk-looms, cotton-spinners and iron-foundries of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kyoto, which now appear damaged or ruined, will not long remain silent."

MUSSOLINI'S DEFIANCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ITALY'S DRASTIC DEMANDS upon Greece after the murder of the Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary commission, her bombardment and seizure of the unfortified Greek island of Corfu, and her denial of the right of the League of Nations to intervene in the resultant crisis, American editors agree, have given the League its "first real test"—a test "on which it may stand or fall." As the Kansas City *Journal* puts it, "the League is on trial for its life." For, says the St. Louis *Star*, "Greece can surrender to Italy, and still be Greece; but if the League surrenders, it will not even be a grease spot." The present issue, avers the New York *Times*, "is precisely the sort that everybody had in mind when the League was organized"; therefore, "if it can not act now, and act with effect, it has no reason for existence." "If the League Council fails to settle this business it might as well adjourn for all time, for its usefulness would be done," agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. And the fate of the League, the Springfield *Union* reminds us, involves "the fate of the Versailles Treaty." This point was dramatically emphasized by Lord Robert Cecil in the League Council, when he called for the reading of Articles X, XII and XV of the Covenant of the League of Nations and referred to them as articles of the Treaty of Versailles. After these had been read in English and French, Lord Robert said: "I do not want to add anything except this: I would point out that these articles are to be found not only in the Treaty of Versailles, but also in the treaties of St. Germain, Neuilly and the Trianon, and if these treaties are to be disregarded the whole settlement of the new Europe will be shaken."



From the New York "Evening Post"

WHERE GRECO-ITALIAN WAR CLOUDS LOWER

The Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary commission were murdered at a point between Janina and the Albanian border. Italy retorted with an ultimatum and the seizure of Corfu.

But if the League is facing its supreme test, say many editors, it is also facing its supreme opportunity. Both Italy and Greece are members of the League, and Greece has laid her case before that body. Its jurisdiction is clear, our papers generally agree. As the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* remarks, "the League of Nations has never before had, and may never have again, so fine an opportunity to prove its efficacy in the service for which it was organized as is afforded by this Greco-Italian 'brainstorm.'" By a singular coincidence, notes the Baltimore *Sun*, this opportunity occurs not far from the date of the assassinations and ultimatum which precipitated the World War in 1914. "If America is wanted in the League, here is the League's chance to meet its American critics," remarks the Newark *News*. "Here, then, is the time and occasion for the League to go to it and prove itself," declares the Omaha *World-Herald;* and the Pittsburgh *Post* assures the League that if it takes an uncompromising stand for peace in this emergency it will have the sentiment of the civilized world behind it.

"The challenge so roughly flung down by the Fascist dictator must be picked up by the representatives of the fifty-two nations now assembled at Geneva," insists the New York *Evening Post*, which argues that:

> "Fear that the League may fail to vindicate its authority against a defiant Italian Government ought not to enter into consideration. The League will not suffer in popular esteem if it does its duty and is defeated. There is no disgrace in defeat. The utmost that people can say, then, is that the League is not strong enough to enforce its will. The thing they must not be allowed to say is that the League is afraid. . . .
>
> "Whether Mussolini yields or carries out his threat, the League is assured of a moral victory if only it will make the necessary display of courage. And it may turn out to be more than a moral victory. The League could ask for no better issue to assert itself upon than this old barbarous practise which vindicates 'national honor' by the bombardment of towns and the slaughter of innocent citizens."

"The League may be damned if it undertakes a settlement, but it will be triply and inevitably damned if it does not," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. This international peace organization "is as weak or as strong as the fifty-two nations composing it desire it to be," declares the evening edition of the same paper. Great Britain, the dispatches tell us, is ready to make this case the acid test of the League. "If France supports England and the Little Entente, the League will function and Italy will have to behave," believes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. But many of our papers find in the outlook little reason for optimism. As the anti-League New York *Herald* sees it, this Greco-Italian incident "tells the whole story of a League that has neither physical nor moral force." "The chancelleries of the major Powers have taken the matter out of the hands of the impotent League," says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. "Italy has created an embarrassing situation for itself by repudiating its agreement to refer disputes such as this to the League, but it has greatly enlightened the world as to the true character of the League," remarks the Washington *Post*, which goes on to say:

> "The United States is watching these developments with much interest, because there is still a contingent of Americans who believe in joining the League. To the extent that Italy and the other great European Powers are now disclosing the fraudulent character of the League, America is indebted to them, for there is no disposition here in any quarter, we believe, to urge the United States to join a league that is not genuinely and impartially administered in the cause of world peace. We assume that the American advocates of the League do not propose that the United States should join a cabal of the principal Powers, masquerading as a league of nations to prevent war, but actually intriguing for their own advantage."

But "it is not yet the League of Nations, but Italy, that is on trial before the opinion of the world," avers the Newark *News*. "Both official opinion and public sentiment throughout Europe rejected Italy's explanations and condemned the Italian course," says the Philadelphia *North American;* and in the press of the United States the general condemnation is reflected in such phrases as "megalomaniac nationalism," "epileptic diplomacy"; and in such characterizations of Mussolini as "this international firebrand," "this swashbuckler who has strayed out of the Middle Ages." The killing of sixteen refugee children in Corfu during the Italian bombardment of an unfortified town is discust under such editorial headings as "The Murders of Corfu" and "The Slaughter of the Innocents." In New York City the

Alba Nova, organ of the Italian Workers' party in this country, condemns "Mussolini's high-handed action." But the *Corriere d'America* (New York) assures its readers that this "verbal hostility" is only what "every great nation has had to endure whenever it asserted its prestige, its dignity, its strength." "Corfu is occupied; this is important, all the rest is literature," remarks *Il Progresso*, of New York, and in another New York Italian-American journal, *Bollettino della Sera*, we read:

"Much is heard about this occupation, but very little about the victims that brought it about; as if they had not been under the protection of the Italian flag and the dignity of their country had not been trampled under foot.

"The crime perpetrated in Epirus is the last act of the campaign waged by all Greek governments and by the Greek press for the purpose of covering Hellenic predatory purposes and also the defeats suffered in Asia Minor, whereto England, for its own exclusive designs, had pushed Greece.

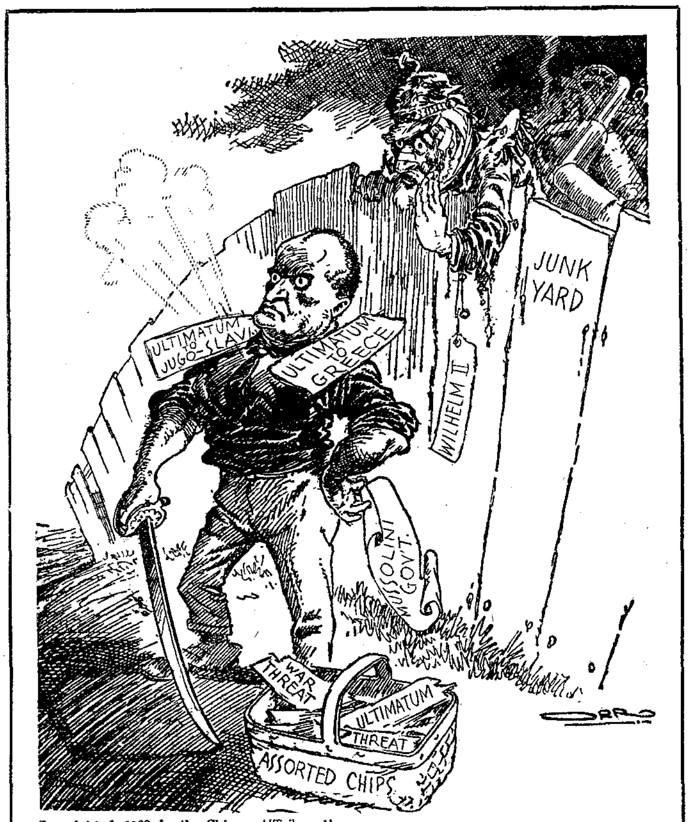
"Italy is prepared to foil the plot. It supports Mussolini in breaking the threads of old conspiracies to its detriment; and it will support its Premier even to the point of withdrawing from the League of Nations."

In Chicago the *Nuovo Venuto* pays its respects to England, France and the League of Nations as follows:

"The League of Nations is powerless. It has been made powerless by its own members, who have forgotten their collective duty and have adopted the program to guide their own interest.

"Why has Greece defied Italy? Because of the hope that France would help her in this danger. But France, in spite of her bluff, can hardly help herself.

"With Taranto and Corfu in its hands, Italy can bottle the Adriatic Sea. No one could penetrate there, and her fleet would be safe against any attack or surprize by larger squadrons. In this manner, Italy could choose her own time and her own battle-field. No nation on earth could place the defense in jeopardy or in danger. England and France know this and will never go farther than the customary protest. Protests cost little and produce less."



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"PST! EASY, BROTHER! EASY!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Premier Mussolini, in an interview cabled to the New York *Herald*, explains his seizure of Corfu:

"I ordered the Italian Navy to occupy Corfu because I know the Greeks and was aware that if I did not take a pledge for their payment of reparation I would get nothing out of them. I have now taken a pledge and I will retain it until there has been a complete and literal fulfilment of the conditions of my ultimatum to them. If the Greeks fulfil these and pay up I will withdraw from Corfu, but they had better pay soon, for next week the price will be higher. These naval operations are expensive. Battleships won't steam on songs.

"If for any reason Greece does not pay I will remain in Corfu indefinitely. It was Venetian territory for four centuries, anyway. I have no intention of occupying more Greek territory or inflicting other penalties, unless, of course, the Greeks are foolish enough to attack Italian subjects or property. In that case I should be forced to take immediate military action."

Concerning the League of Nations he said:

"Italian public opinion does not like the League of Nations for a very good reason. We respect its aims, but I completely deny its authority to intervene in a matter affecting Italian honor. The present affair does not come under the League covenant, as there is no danger of war."

The Greek-American press in this country is very bitter against Italy. In the *Atlantis* (New York) we read:

"Italy has rejected the mediation and the counsel of the League of Nations with the same arrogance with which Imperial Germany of 1914 rejected the friendly intervention of the Powers.

"The Government of Athens has submitted to most of the terms of the Italian ultimatum and stated that it was eager to give the Italians every satisfaction compatible with the self-respect and the prestige of an independent European State. But Mr. Mussolini wants to destroy Hellenism as a state and as a nation, with a rage similar to that of the uncivilized and barbarous Turk."

Mussolini's "unwillingness to submit the case to the verdict of the world" convinces the Greek *National Herald* (New York) that "Italy was seeking for a pretext to fall upon an exhausted nation." To quote further:

"Greece . . . wants nothing but more light on the situation. The Greek Government has proclaimed a reward of 1,000,000 drachmas for any one who would point out or capture the perpetrators of the border crime. Moreover, Greece deposits 50,000,000 lire in any Swiss bank, to be used as an indemnity in case the League of Nations, the supreme court of the conscience of nations, returns a verdict against her.

"To all these logical proposals of Greece, Mussolini answers with the demand of money. He threatens Greece that if she does not accept his peremptory demands, the price will go higher. He demands money and threatens to fire the dynamite to wreck the peace of the world—and all his for 50,000,000 of lire."

And in *The Greek Star* (Chicago) we are told that "Italy since 1867 has been a bitter enemy of Greece." Moreover—

"Italy wants to destroy and humiliate Greece. She finds an opportunity to execute her wishes by murdering indirectly her own mission on Greek territory. Italy wanted the Dodecanese (twelve islands). She seized them. Italy wanted Corfu, and seized that. She wants to be the supreme power in the Greek peninsula and challenges, not only Greece, but the League of Nations and the world as well. Is it 'might is right'?"

From dispatches and official statements we gather the following story of the events which resulted in the Greco-Italian crisis. On August 27 General Tellini and the other Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary commission were shot and killed on Greek territory by unidentified assassins. On August 29 Italy sent to Greece a seven-point ultimatum. On the following day Greece agreed to four of these demands, but pointed out that three of them were incompatible with her sovereignty. On the 31st an Italian fleet bombarded and occupied Corfu, an unfortified Greek island, causing sixty-five casualties, including the killing of sixteen refugee orphan children. On the same day Greece appealed her case to the League of Nations, declaring that if the League could not help her she must fight.

TO END THE ETERNAL COAL SQUABBLES

SOMETHING, ANYTHING, to stop the perpetual rows in the coal industry that upset business and imperil life and health is demanded in scores of editorials written since September 1, when the hard-coal miners laid down their picks. "The public," declares the Milwaukee *Journal*, "does not want a compromise that will merely smooth over the trouble for a year, leaving the same old evils," and the New York *World* agrees that "a solution of the anthracite problem must be had." "Why must the public forever be the goat?" asks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which is in close touch with the anthracite fields, and its neighbor, *The Public Ledger*, also wishes to know if the time hasn't come "when the public should be considered in these settlements that settle nothing?"

Coal to-day is approximately $2 above war prices, and that spread in price is paid by the public, avers this paper. Miners' wages, asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "are 114 per cent. above the wage prevailing before the war." And under our Government, notes the Omaha *Bee*, "there is no way to compel the miners and operators to settle their differences." "Only the nationalization of the anthracite mines will bring relief from present intolerable conditions," thinks the New York *Call*, a Labor daily.

Before we examine any of the legislative grist which is promised during the next session of Congress, several observers ask whether something may not be wrong with our only anthracite-producing State—Pennsylvania. In the first place, we are reminded by the Boston *Herald*, Buffalo *Express*, and other papers in anthracite-burning sections of the country, the State of Pennsylvania continues to collect a production tax on anthracite amounting to some $7,000,000 a year. "Naturally," observes the Boston paper, "Pennsylvania desires that anthracite shall be produced at any price, so that she can collect her tax. She cares little what wages are paid, or whether a 10 per cent. increase is granted in the present instance, so long as we coal consumers pay them." "The Pennsylvania legislature, by repealing this tax," suggests the Buffalo paper, "could demonstrate that it desires to reap no undue benefit from the State's monopoly, and at the same time lower the price of coal."

Another bone which sticks in the craws of such widely read papers as the Providence *Journal*, Philadelphia *Record*, Minneapolis *Journal* and *Wall Street Journal* is Pennsylvania's system of miners' licenses, which, in the words of the Minneapolis daily, "gives to the men what amounts to a monopoly of the work, so that the use of strike-breakers is practically impossible." Of course, writes Robert T. Small, in a Harrisburg dispatch to the Washington *Star:*

> "In a grave emergency the Governor could seize the mines in this State and work them. The Pennsylvania State Constitution confers these emergency powers upon the chief executive. But it is agreed the emergency would have to be very great indeed to warrant the Governor the use of these extreme powers."

Even if such an emergency does not present itself this winter, Senator Copeland (Dem., N. Y.) avers that he will present a legislative program at the next session of Congress, "which, if enacted, will do away with the annual dispute of coal-miners and operators." According to the Senator, who formerly was Health Commissioner of New York City:

> "This is not an economic question. It is not a question of preference or convenience of operators or miners. The health and lives of our people are at stake.
>
> "The American people demand that these annual performances end, and end at once. If plain, ordinary common sense does not prevail, there is universal demand for radical legislation that shall terminate such opportunities to gamble with the lives and welfare of the public.
>
> "There are two things which face the coal operators: First, a Federal ownership with public or private operation; Second, the immediate establishment of a Federal body with power sufficient to protect the right and health of the public. There is no doubt whatever of the right of the Government to adopt any system of control it may determine is best to protect health and life."

As Mark Sullivan writes in the New York *Tribune:*

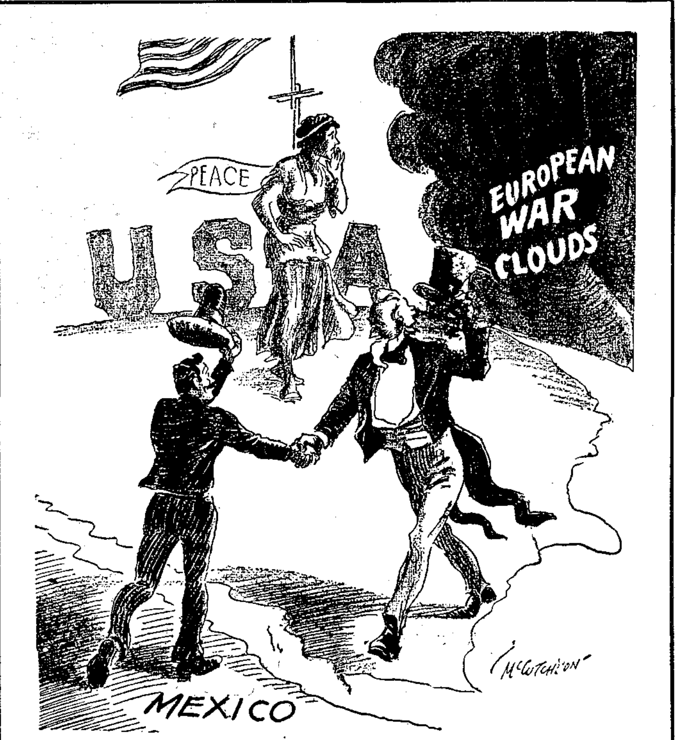
> "Those most familiar with the coal situation say there is one solution through which the miners could get higher returns for their work, the public could get cheaper coal, and the owners undiminished profits. That solution would be a control over the whole industry, either by voluntary understanding between operators and miners or through Federal supervision, whereby the miners, without being paid materially higher wages, would get a larger income for the year. The loss through periodic stoppages is described as one of the greatest industrial wastages in America. This could be prevented by a closer consolidation of the industry and greater coordination, with seasonal needs and marketing.
>
> "To establish this kind of consolidation of the industry, either through government supervision or through voluntary cooperation on the part of all the elements in the industry, would be one cure. The other is to establish the principle that arbitration is the one peaceful means which civilization has discovered for the cure and prevention of disputes.
>
> "In the coal strike last year the President, because of constitutional limitations, was able to do nothing. Congress was able to do nothing except to create the Coal Commission after the crisis had arrived, and that the powers of the Coal Commission were inadequate has been proved in the present case.
>
> "The President of the United States, under the Constitution, can send Federal troops in a State only on the request of the Governor, or on the request of the legislature. It is only by stretching the Constitution that the Government can take effective charge of the anthracite mining industry. That industry is all within a State. It is not in interstate commerce, and can only be construed as such through overemphasizing the relation of coal-mining to transportation. The power to deal with the coal situation rests more largely in the Government of Pennsylvania than in the Federal Government.
>
> "The State Government of Pennsylvania has had complete power to deal with the situation in all its phases. It can provide a statute requiring compulsory arbitration as readily as the Federal Government can. It was the State Legislature of Pennsylvania that passed the act licensing miners, which act practically makes impossible the ending of the strike through the ordinary method of hiring non-union laborers. It is the State legislature of Pennsylvania alone that has the power to repeal or modify this statute,.
>
> "It is the courts of Pennsylvania which have the power to declare, if they so wish, that both the miners' union and the organization of the operators constitute a menace to the public welfare, and to dissolve them. It is the Governor of Pennsylvania who has the immediate power to use troops for the maintenance of order, if that should be necessary."

The St. Joseph *News-Press* suggests that eventually "the mines may have to be seized, the miners may have to be drafted, or other steps taken to assure a coal-supply," but William Hard, writing from Harrisburg to the New York *Evening Mail*, says: "It is admitted that neither injunctions nor troops could make the miners dig coal." Recalling the ability which the organized miners have to completely stop, with the aid of the Pennsylvania license law, the production of anthracite, *The Iron Age* (New York) offers still another drastic remedy for what is becoming known as "the annual coal crisis." Says this trade authority:

> "We do not think that the legal advisers of the Government would have to strain their minds to find the United Mine Workers an organization that is inimical to public welfare and illegal in its practises. The Coal Commission believes that there is ample authority to punish a conspiracy of operators or miners or both, directed against the general welfare of the people. If the United Mine Workers is not a conspiracy, what is?
>
> "It would be the bold and courageous thing now to proceed to dissolve the United Mine Workers as an organization directed against the public welfare, restore the constitutional right of every man to work as he pleases, and remove impediments to the operation of the law of supply and demand, so that anthracite mining might begin to function with the freedom of other industries and let the people have the coal they want. If legal authority for such action can not be found, then Congress should be summoned to enact it."

MEXICAN RECOGNITION AS A SPUR TO BUSINESS

THE SERIOUS HARM to our good relations with South and Central America that was caused by our diplomatic breach with Mexico has now been ended, rejoice many American papers, which go on to predict that our recognition of Obregon's republic on the last day of August will also start a large volume of trade flowing in both directions across the border. That an "epoch of unprecedented business expansion and prosperity" is opened up by this renewal of cordial relations is the opinion of David Lawrence, an experienced Washington correspondent, and the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* is sure this change of attitude on the part of Uncle Sam "will have a more healthful effect upon our relations with Latin America than a dozen Pan-American conferences." What recognition will mean to both countries is, in fact, "hardly conceivable," we are told by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but one of the results that is sure to follow, predicts the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is that Americans, "assured of adequate security for their investments, will invest in Mexican bonds, thus making money for themselves and for Mexico."



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THIS SEEMS TO BE ONE OF THE FEW COUNTRIES WHERE SHE'S REALLY WANTED

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Recognition by the United States, points out the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is, in effect, merely an opening wedge, "and the example of this country will doubtless be promptly followed by similar action in Great Britain, France, Cuba and Germany." Already Mexico is recognized by Spain and various Latin-American republics. "Mexico is in a favorable position to win a loan on favorable terms," writes Mr. Lawrence in the New York *Evening World*, "and the next step undoubtedly will be the refinancing of the republic to the south." "Such a loan has been discust on several occasions," we are informed by the New York *Herald*, "but nothing could be done until Mexico's credit had been restored and interest payment on her debt resumed."

The bulk of American editorial comment following the closing of the breach, however, deals with the effect which changed conditions will have upon trade relations between the two countries. The Birmingham *Age-Herald*, for instance, sees the "dawn of a period of mutually profitable intercourse," for, we are reminded by the Birmingham *News:*

> "The United States is Mexico's best customer for her oil, her gold and silver, her hides, her cotton, her henequen, beef cattle, mahogany, coffee and many lesser products. She is now one of our best customers for manufactures of all sorts; for in an evenly balanced exchange of trade there is the proper stability and mutual profit. No country can maintain commercial relations upon a permanent basis without an approximately equal flow of commodities; the more we buy from Mexico, the more she will be able to buy from us, and at rates of financial exchange which will foster the development of business."

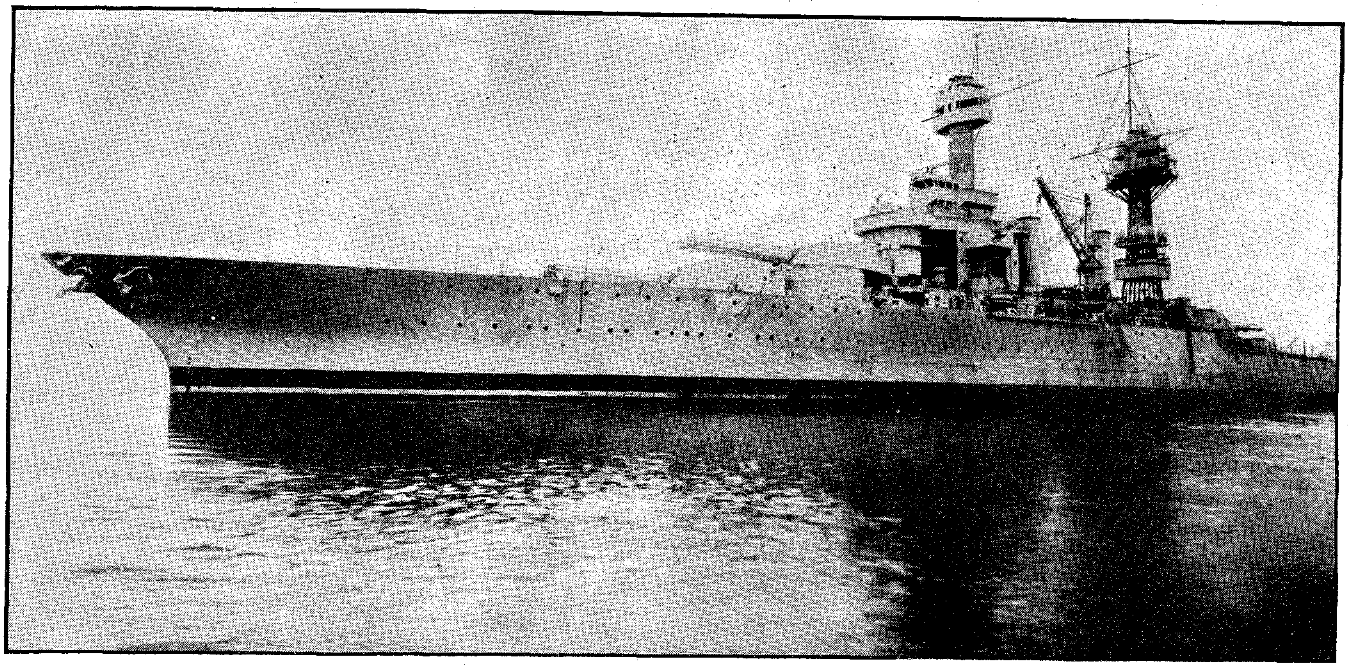
Mr. Hoover's Department of Commerce "will send trade agents into Mexico at once to determine the country's special needs for American manufactured products," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and George W. Hinman, financial and trade expert of the New York *American*, sees "tremendous prospects" for American business. But, continues this authority:

> "The selling of goods in the Mexican market is not all there is in peace with Mexico. Perhaps the chief benefit to American business should be that which comes from American investment across the border.
>
> "The United States has invested nearly $2,000,000,000 in Canada for commercial and industrial purposes, and has bought besides nearly $600,000,000 of Canadian bonds. From all sorts of Canadian investments Americans must draw at least $150,000,000 a year.
>
> "Now, of course, Mexico is not Canada. Mexican conditions are not Canadian conditions. Yet there is no reason, if Mexican conditions remain stable, why American business with Mexico should not move in the same direction as our business with Canada—upward in investment, onward in trade. On the south, as on the north, a mere line on the map divides us from our neighbor. On the south, as on the north, the resources to be worked with foreign capital are enormous.
>
> "Ingersoll estimates this country's investment in Mexico at $800,000,000. As this country's commercial investment in Canada mounts upward toward $3,000,000,000, what is to prevent its investment in Mexico from going to a billion and a half, provided Mexico wants it, as she does, and guarantees its safety, as she promises? And what is to prevent this country's trade with Mexico from growing to half the size of our trade with Canada, instead of being only a third as now? The opportunity is enormous."

"Possibly the outstanding achievement of the Obregon Administration of Mexico," we read in another *American* article, "is the de la Huerta-Lamont financial agreement of June, 1922." Continues this paper:

> "Under this agreement the Mexican Finance Minister agreed to begin paying off a public and railroad debt of $500,000,000 as well as $200,000,000 of interest in default. The railroads are to be turned back to their private owners, the National Railways of Mexico, as soon as the Mexican Government has put them in as good shape as when Carranza took them. This, the Government claims, already has been accomplished, and it is expected that the roads will soon return to private operation. As part of the de la Huerta-Lamont agreement, by which the Mexican Government resumes payment on its own obligations in arrears, it also guarantees payment on the bonds of these Mexican railroads, in default since 1914.
>
> "American capital is awaited for a countless number of transportation, irrigation, lumbering, agricultural, mining and oil opportunities which abound in Mexico. As the plan of payments upon the old Mexican debt swings into effect, and the friendly attitude of the Obregon Government becomes common knowledge as the result of recognition, it is predicted that Mexican private and public securities will provide a considerable part of the capital issues of the coming year."

Of course, we are warned by the New York *Herald* in another editorial, "recognition of Mexico by the United States will not automatically solve all the questions likely to arise between neighboring States differing so greatly in race and customs."



OUR LATEST—PERHAPS OUR LAST

This 32,600-ton, 21-knot "experimental marine laboratory," the *Colorado*, took 800 men three years to build.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE OUR OWN BUSINESS

"IS THIS A PRIVATE FIGHT, or can anybody get in?" has an emphatic answer from Secretary Hughes when it is asked in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. Every once in a while somebody has to restate the Monroe Doctrine, and Secretary Hughes picked the occasion of the centennial of the policy to tell the world that it is Uncle Sam's private, exclusive, personal affair—not, for instance, a "regional understanding," as the League Covenant described it, or something to be enforced jointly by the nations of Pan-America. As Mr. Hughes puts it, the Government of the United States reserves to itself the "definition, interpretation and application of the Monroe Doctrine." "That is clear and blunt," declares the New York *Herald* (Rep.) approvingly. "Its clearness is needed for those who have not understood; its bluntness for those who have pretended not to understand." But the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal* feels that the Secretary's "unconvincing defense of the Monroe Doctrine" is likely "to aggravate rather than alleviate the suspicion and resentment already provoked" against the United States throughout the territory covered by the Doctrine, and a New York *World* correspondent at Washington hears that the representatives of South American republics "are amazed at the iron fist behind the protestations of benevolence." If *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires has been correctly representing Latin-American sentiment, then, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "the issue is clearly drawn":

> "The statement in *La Prensa* asserted bluntly that the Latin-American republics will never be content to accept the Monroe Doctrine as a formula of exclusive United States authorship. On that point no Government at Washington will yield."

The declaration that the Monroe Doctrine is Uncle Sam's own personal business is not the only thing in the Hughes Minneapolis speech to draw the fire of editorial criticism. Little objection is found in the press to the Hughes assertions that the Monroe Doctrine is not aggressive, "does not attempt to establish a protectorate over the Latin-American states," and does not stand in the way of wider international cooperation. But in the portion of his speech dealing with recent specific events the Secretary of State defended the Government's policy toward Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, and said:

> "So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned, it may be said that if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one. The Monroe Doctrine as a particular declaration in no way exhausts American right or policy; the United States has rights and obligations which that Doctrine does not define. And in the unsettled condition of certain countries in the region of the Caribbean it has been necessary to assert these rights and obligations as well as the limited principles of the Monroe Doctrine."

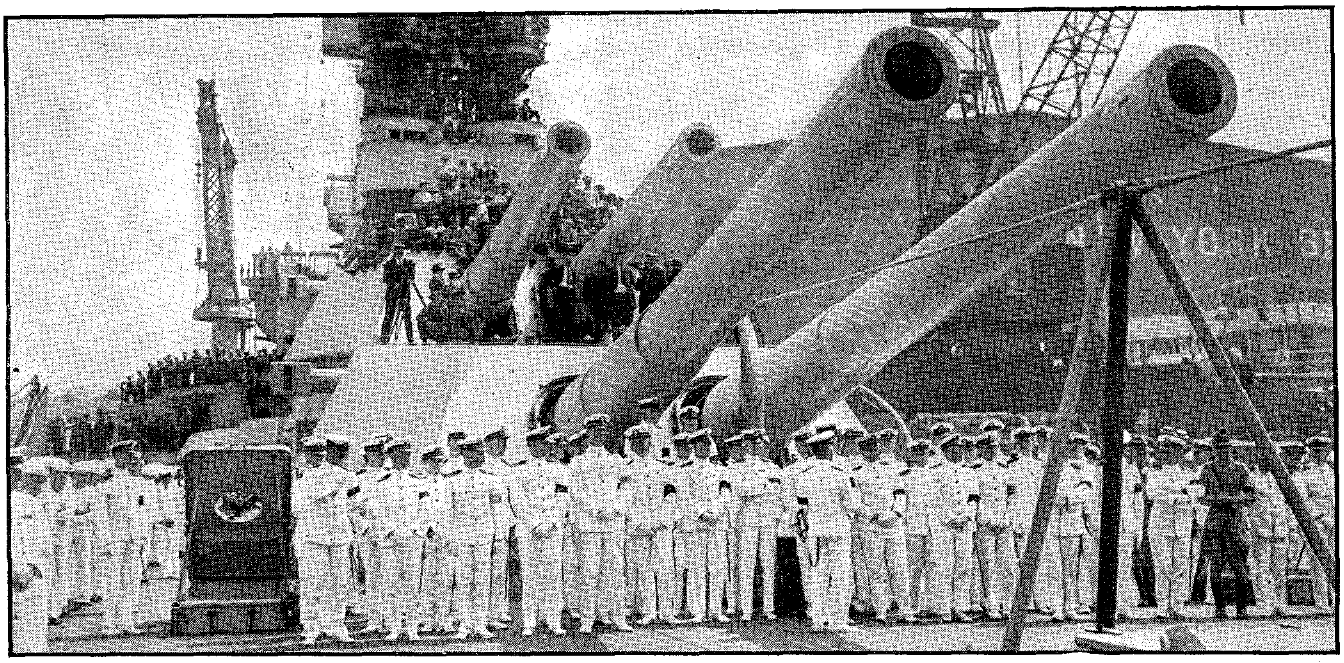
"A plain declaration of imperialism," is what the New York *World* (Dem.) calls this, adding:

> "The Hughes policy amounts to an open threat of intervention at will by the United States in Latin-American countries, of the occupation of territory by force in such circumstances as it may see fit, and of the control and supervision of independent national governments on pretexts that may seem sufficient. For the United States will assume to be master in setting itself up as the sole judge of the rights and obligations which it may be prepared to enforce."

Mr. Hughes is, however, warmly defended by editors both within and without his own party. "Back to Monroeism," is the title of a New York *Tribune* (Rep.) editorial, in which it is asserted that the Monroe Doctrine is not "an international engagement" or "a regional understanding," but "a unilateral expression of a national policy of the United States." And then, as far as the Caribbean nations, such as Haiti and Santo Domingo, are concerned, the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that:

> "We have no reason to apologize for our proceedings in any of these countries. Our peace has been at stake in each case, and with the exception of our course of action in Mexico, in which we erred not in aggressiveness but in want of firmness, we have brought substantial benefits to the nation involved. It ought to be recognized by South American statesmen, and we believe it is, that no government can afford to ignore irresponsible international conduct by governments of neighboring states."

To Republican approval is added that of papers like the Democratic Boston *Globe* and Birmingham *Age-Herald*, and the independent Washington *Post* and Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. The Hughes address seems to the Newark *News*. (Ind.) to be a notice to Cuba that it can not disregard our Government's advice and to other Latin-American countries "that they are on the wrong track when they support Cuba's resentment over the friendly advice of this country."



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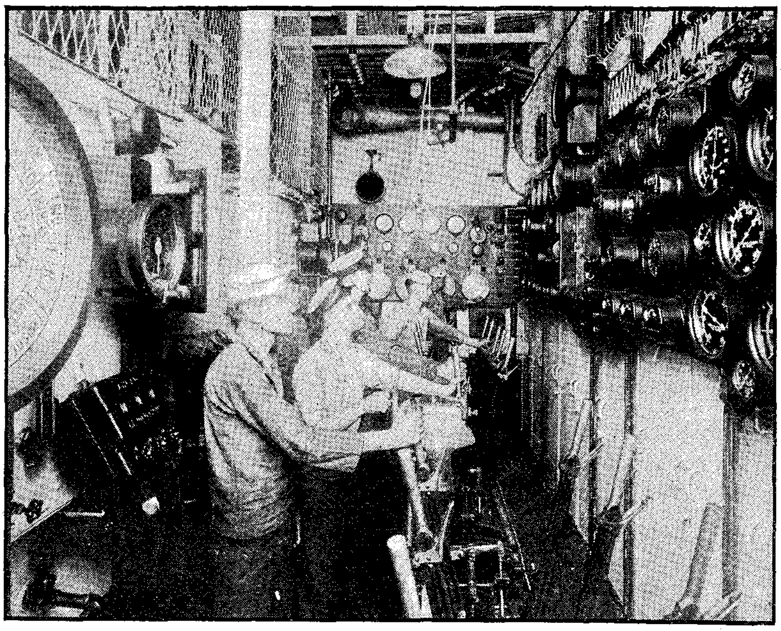
COMMISSIONING THE *COLORADO*

This war-ship, equipped with 16-inch guns (the largest permitted) with their secondary armament, is manned by a crew of 66 officers, 1,328 enlisted men and 75 Marines.

A WAR-SHIP AS A PEACE LABORATORY

A "VAST EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY" of marine engineering describes the U. S. S. *Colorado*. Tho she is "primarily a fighting-machine," according to one electrical expert, "she need never fire a shot at an enemy in order to earn her cost of $27,000,000 many times over for her country." Coming within a few weeks of the final ratification of the Five-Power Naval Treaty, the recent commissioning of this "most powerful fighting-ship in the world" and one of the last two permitted us till 1936, has created unusually keen interest in her equipment. It appears that the most advanced designs in ship equipment of every sort have been installed, and these will be tested arduously and the results placed at the disposal of American shipbuilders for their guidance in building the national merchant marine and the future navy. Electric motor-driven propellers, 18,000-horse-power turbine generators, and oil-burning boilers are part of the advanced construction that is said to make this 32,600-ton superdreadnought significant to marine engineers. A study of press dispatches and special articles by the men who built the ship give us these further unusual features:

"From a forward speed of twenty-one knots the *Colorado* can be brought up standing in three minutes. Her eighteen-inch armor-plate is supposed to be proof against submarines and air-bombs, as well as direct fire. With a 'veritable honeycomb of water-tight compartments' she must be 'literally shot to pieces before she can be sunk.' Eight 16-inch guns in two forward and two after turrets (the largest permitted by the Washington Conference) can drop eight tons of steel and high explosives on the deck of an enemy twenty miles away—enough to put out of commission anything afloat. A captive observation balloon and several scout airplanes are also carried."



THE HEART OF OUR MIGHTIEST FIGHTER

Six men in this control-room far down between the two 18,000-horse-power turbo-electric generators and the four 8,000-horse-power electric propeller motors, control every movement of these gigantic mechanisms, and every other important machine, on orders from the bridge. One man can operate it all in an emergency.

"A nasty craft to meet on a dark and stormy night in a rolling sea," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, perhaps thinking more of pirate stories than of range-finding; but to all editors commenting on this ship the romantic aspect appeals strongly as they note that with the *West Virginia* still unfinished, "she is the last capital ship the United States will undertake for fourteen years." The principal feeling evinced by others is pride that, thanks to President Harding and the Washington Conference, under which we have already scrapped 376 war vessels, they may be the "last of their kind," and the "great dreadnoughts be wholly futile." There may be "no more dreadnoughts," notes the Boston *Post*, but rather because of airplanes than because of treaties. The New York *Tribune*, while allowing for the change scientific discoveries may bring, adds:

"Until such change occurs, however, it is good to know that this latest battle-ship of ours is the most powerful in the world and is likely such to remain during the next decade."

THE FREE STATE VICTORY IN IRELAND

THE OLD IDEA that the Irish were incapable of self-rule and self-control has been finally buried in the avalanche of ballots that give the Free State Government control of the Dail, remarks a New York paper, and, in fact, the tone of optimism that runs through the comment seems to show a feeling that Dublin's rocky road now promises much smoother travel. To the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* the Irish election news "indicates that the Irish have met the first real test of genuine self-government and have not failed." On the other hand, *The Irish World*, a New York weekly which takes the side of De Valera and the Republican cause, declares that the "Freak" State "played the electoral game with loaded dice." According to this paper, "the Republican demonstration at the polls was a magnificent testimony of the strong hold the Irish Republic has upon the loyalty of the Irish people." For, it points out, the Republicans won 44 of the 153 seats. Continues the Irish-American weekly:

THE HEAD OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

President Cosgrave, who is here addressing an election meeting at Ennis, was reelected in the recent campaign, with all his Cabinet. Judge Cohalan, of New York, once an ardent champion of De Valera, is sitting at the President's left, with his hat in his hand.

> "By sheer brute force the Freak State Government sought to crush out all opposition to its policy of making a mutilated Ireland a passive British province. It has failed. The evidence of its failure is recorded in the triumphant election of Eamon de Valera and other Republican candidates.
>
> "To enable us to better understand the methods resorted to by the Freak State Government, let us imagine an American Presidential election. Let us imagine the administration in power in Washington sending out orders for the arrest and imprisonment of the Presidential candidate of the opposing political party; let us imagine similar orders for the arrest and imprisonment of every member of the national committee of that party; let us imagine the Federal authorities placing under lock and key the local leaders and organizers of that party in every congressional district in every State of the Union; let us imagine the entire press of the country so muzzled that no newspaper might publish adverse criticism of the administration without incurring the risk of being summarily suppress. Then we shall be able to form a conception of the gross violation of all the teachings of democracy the Freak State Government was guilty of.
>
> "Before the first ballot was cast on August 27, the Freak State Government took brutal measures to cut down the Republican vote. Eamon de Valera was arrested by Freak State hirelings.
>
> "With a free untrammeled election with 15,000 Republican prisoners at liberty to electioneer for the cause of the Irish Republic, the Freak State would have been repudiated at the polls."

As summed up by a London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the upshot of the Irish elections is that "the Free State Government is returned to power, but with Laborites replacing the De Valera Republicans as the chief element of opposition, and something like a class war substituted for civil war." Not only was the general election the first to be held since the establishment of the Free State, says a Dublin correspondent to the same paper, but also was the quietest and most peaceful that Ireland has ever seen. There was no lack of candidates, some four hundred being nominated for the 153 seats in the Free State Parliament, and the fact that the Government candidates and other parties supporting the treaty won over the Republicans more than two to one "sanctions President Cosgrave's Cabinet as the trustees of freedom," writes the Dublin correspondent of the New York *Times*.

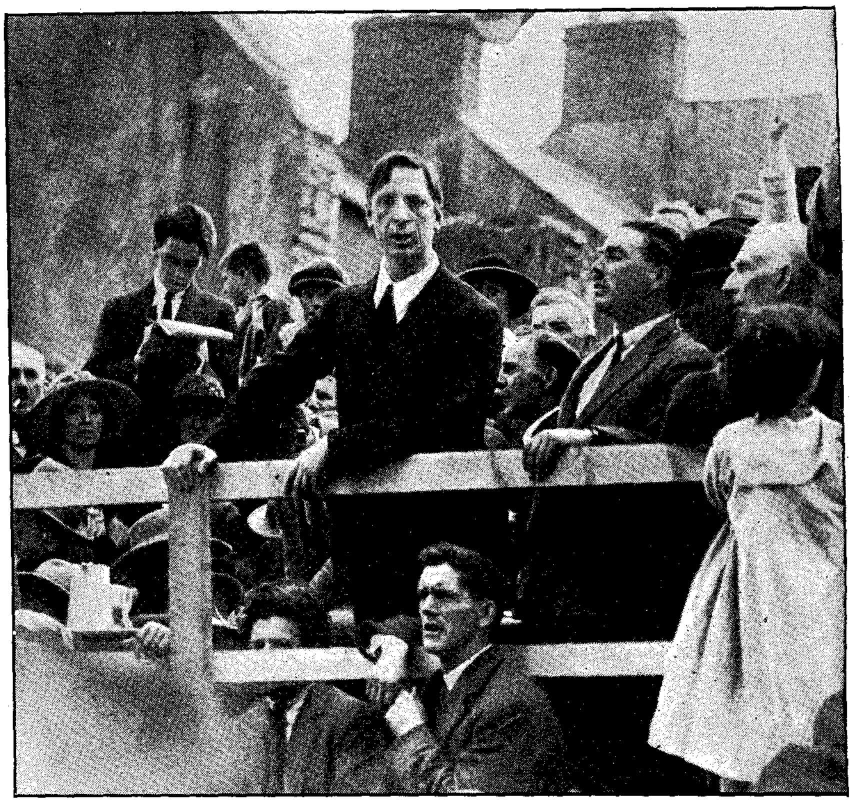
Besides the candidates of the four great parties in the contest—Government, Labor, Farmer, and Republican or Irregular—there were scores of independent and business men's candidates. Moreover, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Dublin correspondent, "whatever may be the attitude of these various interests toward the Free State Government, all but the De Valera Irregulars are firm adherents of the treaty between England and the Free State."

The official returns of the election, delayed by the complicated method of counting ballots in proportional representation, show that the entire Free State Ministry is returned to power; that the Government party elected 63 candidates, Republicans 44, Independents 16, Labor 15, and Farmers 15. And while the Government did not return the 80 of its 107 candidates, which would have given it complete control of Parliament, we are told that "it can count on the support of sufficient independents to maintain itself in power." Moreover, points out the New York *Herald's* Dublin correspondent, "owing to the fact that Republican members of the Dail refuse to attend because they would be required to swear allegiance to the King of England, any seats they won in the election will go to increase the relative size of the Cosgrave majority." Many of the Republican leaders who were elected, including De Valera, are in jail. There is present the menace of serious harbor troubles, but, according to President Cosgrave, "financially the Free State is in quite a creditable position." Continues the leader of the Free State Government:

> "The new Dail, supported as it probably will be by the whole of the country, will settle down to repair the damage caused throughout the country by the recent dissensions. I do not think we need fear very much more organized armed opposition, and I am especially impress by the enormous forward strides taken by the country during the last few months since we got over the worst of our troubles."

The majority of American editors openly rejoice in the victory of the Free State Government, and seem to be unanimous that Ireland, by returning all Free State ministers to their seats, "placed the seal of their approval on everything that the Government has accomplished and undertaken," as the Utica *Press* puts it. "The result of the election amounts to a vote of confidence in the Cosgrave Government," declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* while the Atlanta *Journal* sees in the election figures "a rebuke to De Valera's forces of discord and destruction." This opinion is shared by the New York *Tribune,* Springfield *Republican,* and other well-known newspapers. Furthermore, in the opinion of the Chicago *Post,* "the day when Southern Ireland and Ulster will unite should be appreciably nearer with a stable and conservative government in Dublin." According to the Troy *Record:*

> "If the elections prove anything at all, they prove that the Irish electors favor the Free State Government, at least so far as giving it a fair trial. Otherwise, the Republicans would not have been so utterly swamped. This may not be taken to mean that the Republican spirit is wholly suppress or that there no longer burns the spirit of complete freedom in the Irish breast. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the average Irishman is enthusiastic for the Free State Government. Its name he considers a misnomer, but he accepts it as the lesser of two evils, civil war and confusion being the other.
>
> "He doubtless is wise in this decision, for he has gained more than he might reasonably have hoped to gain from the British Government by negotiation. He at least has been put on a parity with the other dominions of the Empire and granted a degree of freedom unknown to Ireland for years.
>
> "Legitimately the Republican party may continue to exist as a political organization. Dedicated to violence, it has no place in orderly government; dedicated to political agitation, it is legitimate and possibly desirable. It is in the interest of Ireland, however, that the Free State Government be thoroughly tried out and its consequences fully tested before it is judged."



International News Reel Photograph

EAMON DE VALERA'S LAST PUBLIC SPEECH

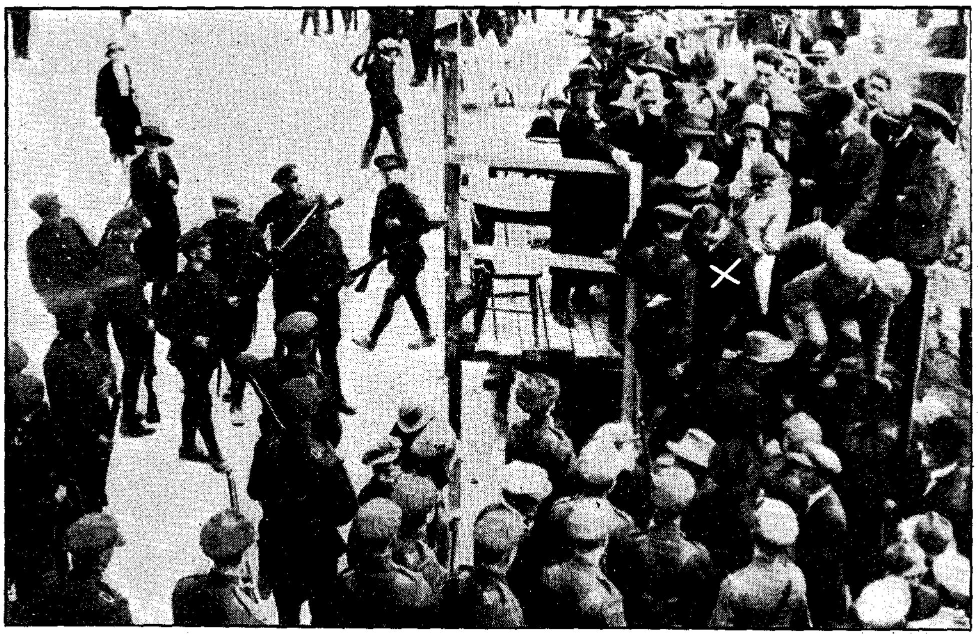
before his arrest by Irish Free State troops was delivered at Ennis, County Clare, where the Shannon River flows, and where Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's great liberator, was first elected to Parliament.

But many definite accomplishments already stand to the credit of the successors of Collins and Griffith, point out the Denver *Rocky Mountain News.* For instance, "peace has come to Ireland; business is finding itself; security prevails." Moreover, the Marion *Star* adds:

> "The Free State's land reform act, by the provisions of which the Government prepetuates title, formulates a policy by which land may be acquired by legal purchase, and assists the buyer by supplying as much as 10 per cent. of the purchase price.
>
> "Its rent reforms meet a necessity. Its financial methods are generally accepted as sound.
>
> "Progress in Ireland's economic renaissance is reflected clearly in the cold figures of her quoted securities. Bonds of her municipalities have risen substantially in eight months, while railroad and bank stocks show comparable gains."

The New York *Evening Post* calls our attention to still other achievements of the new administration in Ireland:

> "By all accounts the Cosgrave Government in Ireland has shown energy elsewhere than in the war against the guerrilla bands. Far-reaching schemes of constructive legislation have been drafted or already enacted. Laws have been formulated for hastening the process of transferring the land to the peasantry. The legal code has been revised in the direction of making the work of the law courts cheaper and more expeditious, a prime necessity in a country so comparatively poor as Ireland, and where seven years of civil strife have brought much confusion. The friends of Ireland will look with hope to the steady development of these constructive energies in times of peace."



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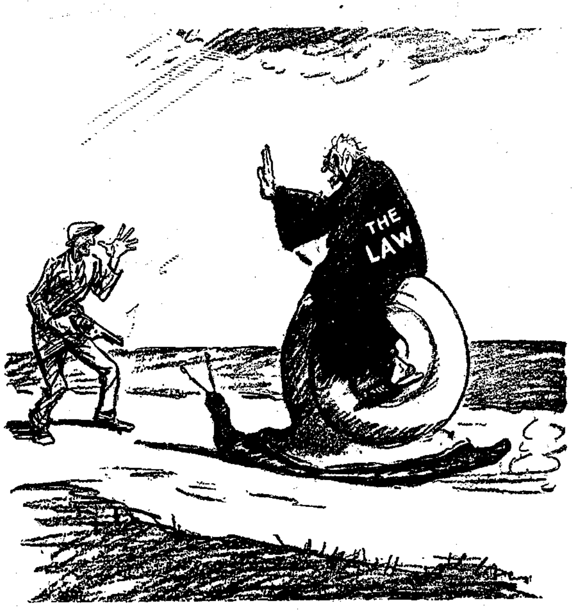
ACTUAL ARREST OF THE IRISH REPUBLICAN LEADER

Free State troops swooped down upon Ennis, County Clare, where De Valera (who is designated in the photograph by an X) was making a speech, and arrested him. De Valera was elected to the Irish Parliament in the recent campaign, despite the fact that he was then in jail.

"AMERICA FIRST"—IN CRIME

A "SPORTING PUBLIC" which showers on the criminal, if he escapes, the sympathy usually extended to athletic and movie heroes, is largely to blame for the crime record of this country. This, at any rate, is the impression left in the minds of many American editors who are commenting on the vigorous indictment of our national lawlessness to be found in a recent report of the Law Enforcement Committee of the American Bar Association. The trial of a criminal at the present time seems to the Committee like a "game of chance, with all the chances in favor of the criminal." Truth still clings, they maintain, to Chief Justice Taft's statement that "the administration of criminal law in the United States is a disgrace to civilization." In the face of our terrible failures of justice, we learn from a summary in the New York *Tribune*, the committee urges "that the whole code of criminal practise in the forty-eight States of the Union be rewritten so that the long arm of the law may also become swift, sure, constant, and on occasion merciful."

This report, issued on the first day of the Bar Association meeting at Minneapolis, came with particular force at a time when local papers in various parts of the country were filled with such topics as these:



IN HOT PURSUIT

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Denver—Brutal shooting of two young women in an apartment, by unknown man, and beating to death (at Colorado Springs) of another woman in her bed.

Washington—Trial of a Virginia County Clerk for alleged murder of a Baptist minister.

Chicago—Pistol battle between heavily armed bandits and police on the "Gold Coast."

Newark—Strangling of seven-year-old boy at a mountain resort.

New York—Daylight assassination in a taxicab of "Kid Dropper," East Side gang leader, by a rival gangster in front of Essex Market Police Court surrounded by a crowd full of policemen and detectives.

"The Return of the Frontier" is what the Chicago *Tribune* calls it, giving still another summary of such events throughout the country. Perhaps the most curious feature of the whole situation, despite the space given such occurrences in the newspapers, and the avid curiosity of large sections of the community, is, as newspaper critics point out, the astounding lack of interest in the eventual punishment of the criminal. The Minneapolis report puts it this way:

"Behind every defect in the enforcement of our laws, more dangerous than any other factor, in accounting for the number of crimes committed in this country, is the apathy and indifference of the American people."

The Bar Association analysis—which divides itself naturally into three heads: (1) conditions here and in other countries; (2) reasons for conditions here; (3) suggested remedies—may be summarized as follows:

(1) CONDITIONS:

"While the general population of the United States for the years 1910 until 1922 increased 14.9 per cent., the criminal population increased 16.6 per cent.

"The criminal situation in the United States so far as crimes of violence are concerned is worse than in any other civilized country.

"There were 17 murders in London last year and not one of these crimes was unsolved.

"During the same period New York had 260 murders and obtained three convictions.

"It is estimated 7,850 murders were committed in the United States last year. During 1921 there were 137 murders in Chicago. In the same year, throughout all England and Wales, there were 63 murders."

(2) REASONS FOR CONDITIONS:

"The largest proportion of the criminal increases was found in crimes accompanied with violence. There exists in nearly every State of the Union a lack of vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws. The means provided in the United States for coping with crime and criminals are to-day neither adequate nor efficient.

"The system in the United States lacks in the three great essentials for law enforcement: celerity, certainty, and finality.

"This lack, together with general public indifference to the situation, accounts in large measure for the want of respect for law in this country and the failure of its enforcement."

(3) SUGGESTED REMEDIES:

"The first great work to be accomplished in bringing about a better enforcement of law must be the awakening of the public to a clear sense of their responsibility for it. Improvement in our laws can accomplish little unless accompanied by a determination on the part of our citizens to have those laws enforced.

"We recommend that a permanent commission of this association be appointed to formulate a standard code of criminal procedure for the States of the Union. It is of first importance that such committee be composed of men who have had large practical experience in the criminal courts, and especial care should be taken to exclude mere theorists and faddists."

That the report is a "comprehensive, a compact, a black and damning indictment of the American people and of our boasted capacity to govern ourselves," and "that we stand convicted," is the conclusion of the Knoxville *Sentinel*. Papers like the Boston *Post*, Miami *Herald*, Columbus *Record*, Troy *Record*, Pittsburgh *Sun* and *Chronicle Telegraph*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and New York *Times* and *Evening Mail* adopt more or less this attitude. A point of view taken by the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* and the Springfield *Union*, to mention only two, is that we have altogether too many laws which we can not or dare not enforce, and that this breeds our lack of respect for law.

With the text "Physican, Heal Thyself," a large and representative group of the press puts the problem right back to the Bar Association. The New York *World* asks, "Without blaming too much the careless laymen, what is the Minneapolis meeting itself going to do about the gunman?" And many others reecho the question. The Baltimore *Sun*, Boston *Herald*, New York *Sun and Globe*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *Record*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, among others, take the attitude that the whole thing is the "lawyer's business." The Baltimore *News* goes on to say:

"It is his evasion of his duty as a citizen and his duty to his profession that calls for censure. In shifting blame for conditions to the public's shoulders, he is following his ancient custom. If criticism is to be visited upon the public, it ought to be for permitting lawyers to load them down with too much law that is contrary to common sense and with so much red tape in it that neither courts nor lawyers can find their way about."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

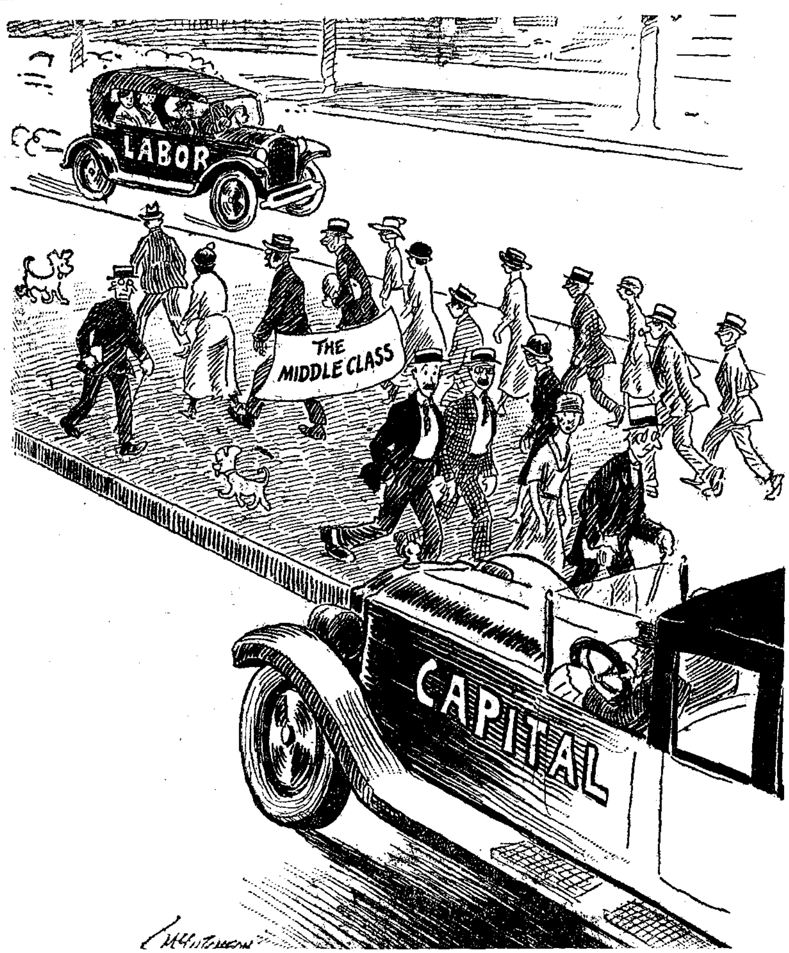
(An extension of this aepartment appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

God made the country, but man made the country club. —*Muskogee (Okla.) Phœnix.*

The harassed housekeeper is inclined to think that the finest sight in the world is anthracite.—*Providence Journal.*

President Coolidge finds it impossible to halt the Coolidge boom. That's what we call tough.—*New Haven Evening Register.*

The worst faults of secret diplomacy are that it is never secret long, and almost never diplomatic.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



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THE MIDDLE CLASS

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tritune.*

When France gets out of Germany depends on what she gets out of it. —*Washington Post.*

Germany has more destitute millionaires than were ever known in history.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"Ford won't run except under compulsion." We have one of the darned things with a disposition like that.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

In view of the situation in the Ruhr it is difficult to understand how the expression "French leave" ever happened to be invented.—*Detroit News.*

European audiences are telling Mr. Volstead that America is still a trifle damp. Mr. Volstead should reply, "Thanks to your assistance."—*Dallas Journal.*

There is a good deal of talk as to Coolidge's problem. There is nothing to it. It is very easy of solution. Just let him subscribe to The Literary Digest and the editors of the country will tell him what to do and how to do it.—*Warren (Ohio) Tribune.*

Amos Tash of Abilene wants to know what the flappers have done with all that time they saved by bobbing their hair.—*Wichita Eagle.*

This country is full of dignified, self-contained politicians who will refuse to accept the Presidency unless they are elected. —*Detroit News.*

Bergdoll says he would have come to America if they hadn't tried to kidnap him. So the plot wasn't an utter failure, after all.—*St. Joseph (Minn.) News-Press.*

Henry Ford says he wants to abolish all poverty in the world, but he still keeps on selling cars to a lot of persons who can't afford to own them.—*Charleston Gazette.*

Prominent prohibitionist says William H. Anderson is now passing through the "fiery furnace." In that event Anderson ought to come out dryer than ever.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is announced that the Bible has been successfully translated into the language of Chicago. That should facilitate the work of the heroic little band of missionaries who have sacrificed all the joys of civilized life in the hope of carrying some enlightenment into Darkest America.—*Buffalo Express.*

After all, hasn't Germany taken about all of the rep out of reparations?—*Louisville Times.*

The new President no more than comes to bat, when they pitch him a strike.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Dr. Frank Crane says, "Everything depends upon the setting," but the hen beat him to that centuries ago.—*Louisville Times.*

A Chinese military governor has executed a flock of bandits. Those chaps simply won't tolerate competition.—*Nelson (B. C.) News.*

France is determined that paix shall mean pay. —*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Jazz is dying, says a music publisher, so possibly that is why it sounds that way.—*Detroit News.*

Conditions in China indicate that the Confucian there is becoming worse confounded.—*Washington Post.*

His success at Lausanne seems to entitle the Turk to be known as the Slick Man of Europe.—*Springfield Union.*

There is a view in some quarters that Germany won't be able to stand on her feet until she learns to crawl.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

To be perfectly frank, we believe "Yes, we have no bananas" has been as health-producing as "I'm getting better and better."—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The way The Literary Digest assimilates all the mixed opinions of American newspapers—and thrives on the diet —proves its right to claim the greatest Digestion in the world.—*Grand Rapids Herald.*

Senator Smoot suggests an "expenditure tax." What other form is there?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The next European fat to be in the fire will probably be the Isles of Greece.—*Philadelphia North American.*

France says to Germany that she must give until it hurts or it will hurt until she gives.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Bryan is getting old, says an editorial writer. But he hasn't attained his majority yet.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

A physician says that the best way to reduce is to eat apples. This method reduced Adam very rapidly.—*New York Tribune.*

President Wojciechjewski of Poland won't exactly fit in our newspaper headlines, but he ought to go big in our eye-testing charts.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

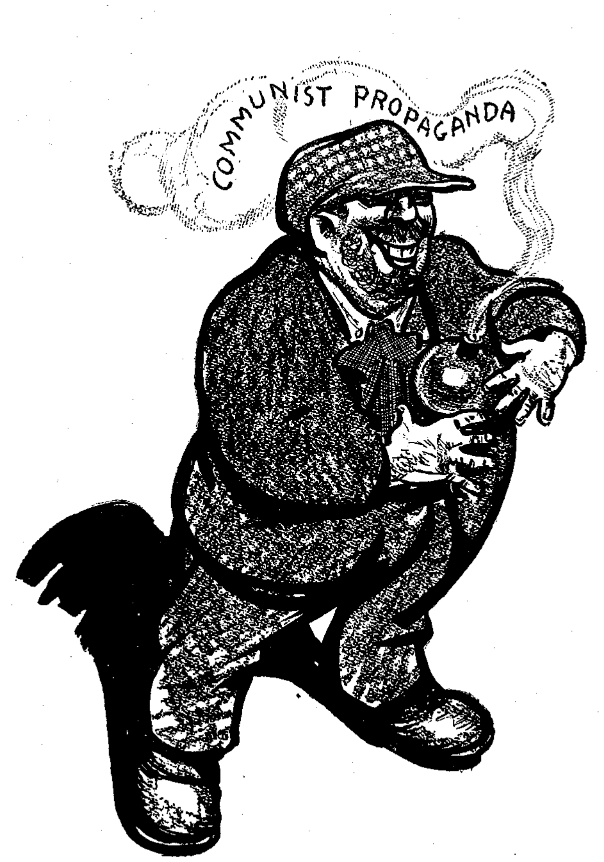
There is still some doubt concerning the origin of the song, "Yes, we have no Reparations," as different versions have appeared in Paris, London, and Berlin.—*Punch (London).*

One of those indispensable government bulletins advises us against eating whale meat, and now we are waiting for another bulletin to tell us what to eat as a substitute.—*Cleveland Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BOLSHEVIK CRAVING FOR AMERICAN RECOGNITION

RUSSIA'S BEST BET is the United States, according to press reports from Moscow, which indicate that despite the prospects of recognition by Britain, and even by France, that have loomed up in the close approach of trade relations between Russia and the Entente countries at various times in recent years, Soviet authorities feel there is no hope for them on either side of the Channel and that their most prudent course is to steer straight across the Atlantic. Great consideration is being shown, we are told, to distinguished American visitors in Russia, such as certain United States Senators, among whom are mentioned Mr. King of Utah and Mr. Ladd of North Dakota. At the same time pro-Bolshevik organs outside of Russia show anything but a courteous tone toward the American State Department, especially since Secretary Hughes wrote his letter to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he said that while the friendship of the American people for the Russian people is beyond question, American recognition could not come as long as it might retard "the gradual reassertion of the Russian people of their right to live in freedom."



THE BOLSHEVIK BARKER

"Come to this burning heart, O my proletarian brothers!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Anti-Bolshevik Russian writers note as significant the fact that official organs in Moscow took very little note of the letter of Mr. Hughes and did not reproduce it in their columns; but some Soviet organs in Germany and in the United States are furious with the Republican Administration, claiming that it is not following American tradition with regard to revolutionary governments, and that it "lacks the sympathy of the mass of the people." To some neutral observers there seems a contradiction between pro-Bolshevik Russian attacks on America outside Russia and the tenderness shown Uncle Sam within its boundaries. At home the Soviet Government is working so hard to curry favor with the United States, reports a Warsaw correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, that they prepared a spectacle of prosperity and content for the benefit of Senators King and Ladd which vies with the best productions of Russian stage art. According to this American informant—

> "More than 15,000 trusted Bolshevist agents are mobilized for the purpose, the *Tribune's* information—from a most reliable semi-official source—asserts. These men are disguised as workmen and peasants, and surround the Senators constantly to hinder their coming into contact with official ordinary citizen delegates of Russia. Elaborate preparations have been made in all cities visited by the delegates in order to create the impression of prosperity and satisfaction.
>
> "Russia has lost hope that Great Britain, or even France, despite the French Senators' recent friendly conferences with Soviet commissars, will give Russia the needed credits. Therefore, every effort is being made to influence the United States. The Soviet leaders believe a favorable opinion by Senators Ladd and King will be a decisive factor in the matter."

This Warsaw correspondent goes on to remind us that the Soviet tactics of creating a good impression are nothing new in Russia's history, and he points out that—

> "Catherine the Great preceded Senators Ladd and King along the road of Russian dupes when she exprest a desire to see her new conquest in Southern Russia. Prince Potemkin, her Premier, who had misappropriated all the funds Catherine gave him for the development of Southern Russia, took the Empress on a long trip through the country, showing her model villages and happy, singing populations. While the Empress was resting at châteaus along the road, M. Potemkin had the villages moved so she was surrounded with a vision of prosperity."

It will be remembered that in his letter to Mr. Gompers, Secretary Hughes stated that the Soviet reforms known under the name of the New Economic Policy have not changed the nature of the Soviet régime, that property is still unprotected in Russia, and that the world revolution still remains the ultimate purpose of the Soviet Government. The friendship of the American people toward the Russian people is unquestionable, he wrote, "and there is, for this very reason a strong desire that nothing should be done to place the seal of approval on the tyrannical measures that have been adopted in Russia or to take any action which might retard the gradual reassertion of the Russian people of their right to live in freedom." The sentiment of our people, Mr. Hughes writes in conclusion, is "not deemed to be favorable to the acceptance into political fellowship of this régime so long as it denies the essential bases of intercourse and cherishes, as an ultimate and definite aim, the destruction of free institutions which we have laboriously built up, containing as they do the necessary assurances of the freedom of labor upon which our prosperity most depends."

The pro-Bolshevist *Nakanune* (Berlin) condemns this policy as a very short-sighted one, and attempts to prove that the Republican Administration lacks popular sympathy in sticking to a way of thinking which has "outlived itself." This newspaper assures its readers that "no one pays attention to Hughes's statements" and contends that "soon or late America will find herself obliged to recognize Soviet Russia, which is the only proper thing to do."

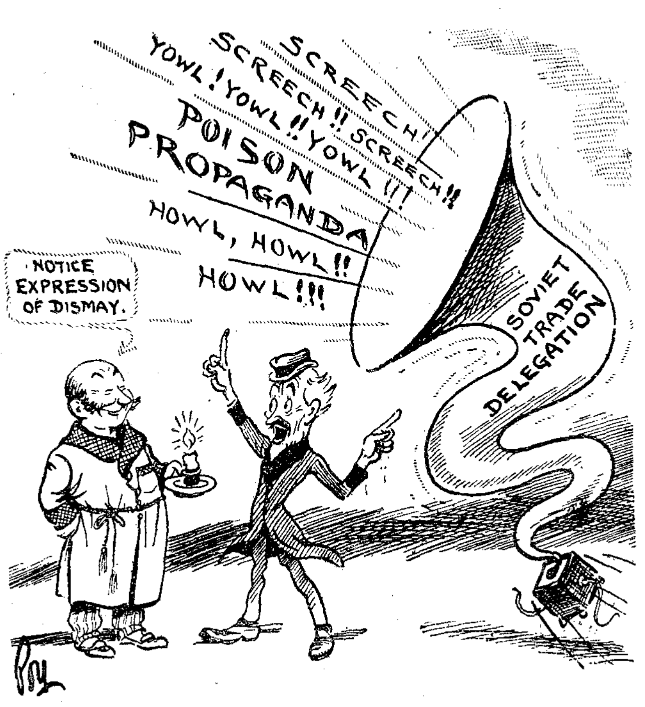
Anti-Bolshevist journals, outside Russia, contend that Mr. Hughes' statement was such an unpleasant pill for the Soviet leaders to swallow at the moment they are trying to make the Russians believe Russia's recognition by America is approaching, that the Moscow press declined or did not dare to comment on Mr. Hughes' letter.

In Paris Prof. P. N. Miliukoff's *Posliednia Novosti*, an anti-Soviet organ, approves whole-heartedly and unreservedly America's policies toward the Soviets as stated by Mr. Hughes, and it says:

"It is very important to note that Mr. Hughes is perfectly aware of the international danger of Communism, and that he repeats quotations from Zinovieff's, Lenin's and Trotzky's speeches which he had used in his answer to the address submitted to him by the Women's Committee for Recognition of Soviet Russia. . . . What really matters is that America is aware of and points to the fact that the existence of the Soviet power threatens the whole world. In Europe the truth is obscured and veiled; the Europeans accept too willingly Bolshevik denials of this palpable truth. Thus, it is said that 'the Communistic International is an institution altogether independent of the Soviets.' Secondly, it is contended that the Soviets have given up their hopes of immediately starting the world revolution. The first of these two arguments is such naive nonsense that even those who resort to it do not believe in it. As recently as November, 1922, Zinovieff . . . stated at the Fourth Congress of the Third International: 'from our Communistic view-point it is perfectly evident that the Third International is of a great importance to Soviet Russia and vice versa.' It is extremely silly to inquire who exploits whom, or which of the two is the subject and which the object: the Soviet Republic and the International are the foundation and the roof of the same building, and they belong to each other."

As to the second argument, Professor Miliukoff admits that the Bolsheviks do not any longer expect the world revolution to start to-morrow, yet adds:

"But, cured of its childish illusions and adapted to the existing surroundings, the International is without doubt still more dangerous, as far as the preparation of revolts for the future is concerned, than was the gang of simple-minded fanatics who aspired to an immediate outburst of the world-revolution in 1918. It is sufficient to glance through the protocols of the congresses and of the Executive Committee of the Third International in order to understand how broadcast is the network of its propaganda, how cynically and pliantly its agents adapt themselves to varied local conditions, how cleverly they use national passions and conflicts. . . . And this applies to such protocols as are published and do not contain secret information. . . . Soon or late, America's wise policy will be adopted by all countries. The sooner Europe does it, the better it will be for her."


SCREECH! SCREECH!! SCREECH!!
YOWL! YOWL!! YOWL!!!
POISON PROPAGANDA
HOWL, HOWL!! HOWL!!!
NOTICE EXPRESSION OF DISMAY.
SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

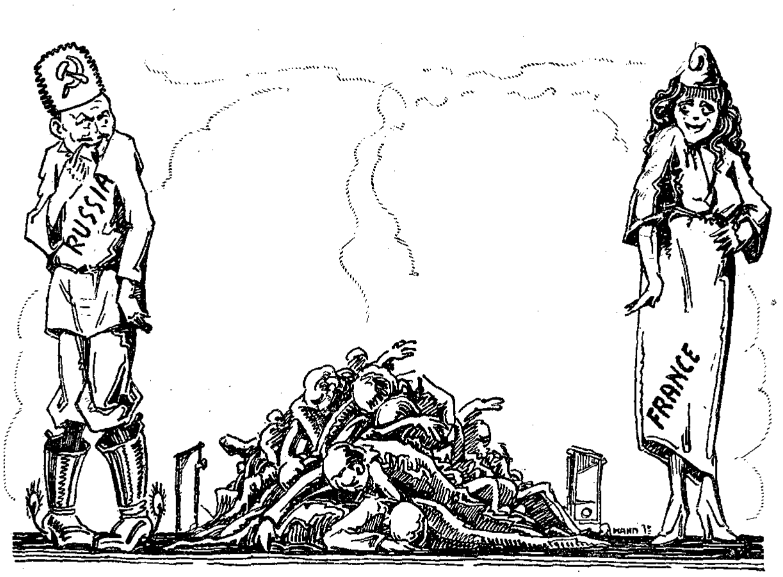
AN ENGLISH SLAP AT RUSSIA

THE RUSSIAN: "I warn you, you will be cut off from Uncle Moscow's Bedtime Stories."

—*Evening News* (London).

The Berlin *Rul*, which also approves Mr. Hughes' statement, points out, however, that the ideas set forth by Mr. Hughes are not new, and it adds ominously:

"There was a time when they were considered as axiomatic truths. But times change, and now the voice of the outstanding American statesman sounds lonely. In Europe ideas and practises have changed. It is impossible to predict whether America will remain long in her present attitude. For instance, at the present time, a group of American Senators and Congressmen are in Berlin on their way to Russia. They are already courted by a certain Don Levine, a well-known Lenin admirer, and by others. One may easily imagine how these people will try to deceive the Americans. In any case, it is clear that if hitherto America did not give up her position in the Russian question, it was due to the fact that she stands far away from the international European turmoil. . . . For it is clear that if Europe has already given up the ideas which she shared with America, she did it not because she came to believe that the Bolshevist devil is not at all as ugly as he is sometimes pictured, but because in her present distress she is ready to seek even the help of this devil."



A DUTCH VIEW: WHY FRANCE SHOULD BEFRIEND RUSSIA

RUSSIA: "Dear Marianne, I've smashed the labor movement both at home and in your country—so why shouldn't we be friends?"

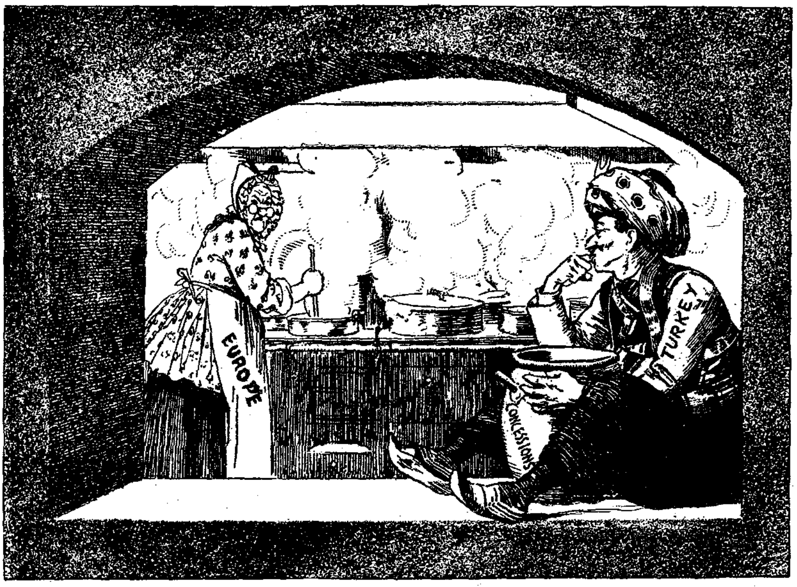
—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

What is considered by Washington correspondents as an official warning that the Coolidge Administration will not be stampeded into recognition of Soviet Russia is the indicated attitude at the White House that until Russia has a government that measures up to the American standard the chances of the United States resuming diplomatic relations are remote. A New York *Times* correspondent at the American capital writes:

"Apologists for the Soviet Government have been so busy of late spreading propaganda intended to hasten recognition of the Lenin-Trotzky régime that an impression that recognition was a possibility of the near future has been created in some quarters. To-day's official word ends that speculation."

HOW TURKEY FAILED RUSSIA AT LAUSANNE

LEFT IN THE LURCH AT LAUSANNE by the "infidel Turk," cry some anti-Bolshevik Russian editors, it is about time for the Soviet Government to realize that they are catspaws for this past master in foreign diplomacy. Russia is not only now exposed to attack by Britain through the Straits, say these irate critics of the Soviet foreign policy, but the Third International itself has been made a monkey of by the Turks in the East. They recall that in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 the Soviet press complained bitterly at the arrest and execution of Turkish Communists by the Angora Government. Yet "the foolish Third International," according to these anti-Bolshevik writers, has been able to influence the Soviet Government to make amazing concessions of debts, of property, and even of provinces to the Nationalist Turks which they accepted, and returned the favor by "betraying Russia at Lausanne." But to defenders of the Soviet régime the matter presents no such gloomy outlook. Perhaps the official Moscow *Isviestia* is the best exponent of the Soviet view when it says:



EUROPE'S BAD BOY BACK

DAME EUROPE: "He sees I can't leave all these messes stewing and that's why he dares to come back!"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

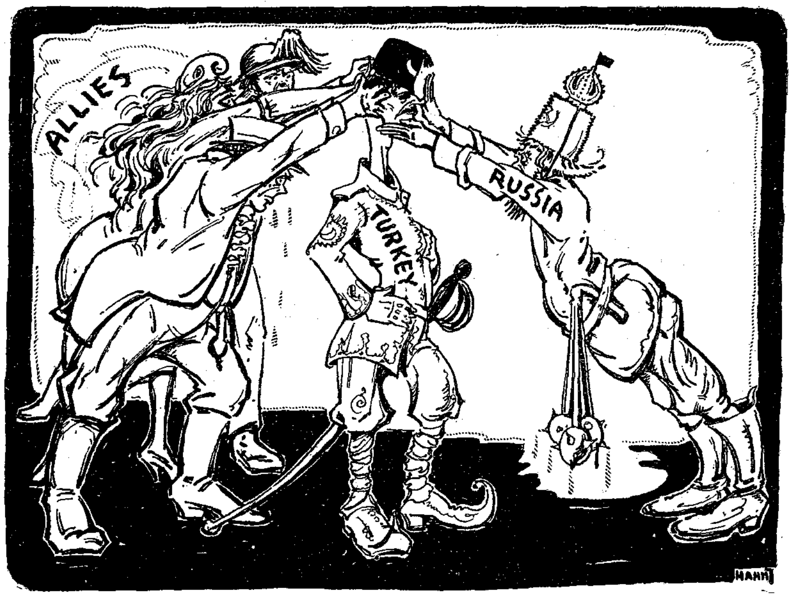
> "England has wrested from Turkey permission for her battle-ships to enter the Black Sea. This is a great diplomatic victory. But it is only in the time of war that this privilege may prove of any avail for England. The significance of this clause will depend upon the military situation in Europe and in the East as well as upon the submarine and air fleets of the states bordering on the Black Sea. So far, England has only a piece of paper which will mean nothing unless she retains her military supremacy."

Further on this newspaper tries to prove that this victory, however unpleasant for Russia, still leaves room for an important rôle that may be played by the Soviet Government in Near East affairs, and it asks:

> "What has Lord Curzon won? The problems of concessions, debts and capitulations have not yet received their definitive solution. Consequently, the international struggle will continue. At present British capital is stronger than French; hence, in the process of the economic subjugation of Turkey, it will either incur the enmity of the Turkish Government or be obliged to give place to American capital. The difficulties that the British Government will encounter are still ahead. Events will show which course is more advantageous for Turkey: to follow the British lead or to struggle for independence against England. But, in the latter case, upon whose support can Turkey rely? Can she be really indifferent about Soviet Russia's attitude toward her? But one thing is beyond doubt, namely, that France has suffered a great diplomatic defeat at Lausanne. Possessing larger interests in Turkey than England, she had to be more exacting than England in the problems of the debts, settlement of customs, etc.; and this led to her isolation and defeat."

Such is the summary of the Turkish Peace as drawn by the *Isviestia,* which, according to anti-Bolshevik Russian journals, in its capacity of official interpreter of the Soviet policy, has to "smile at spilled milk." That the game of the Soviet Government was lost at Lausanne is not dissimulated even by the pro-Bolshevist Berlin *Nakanune.* This paper, which usually defends every measure decreed by the Communistic authorities, now says:

> "The definitive draft of the clause bearing on the Straits . . . is very far from satisfying Russia's economic and political needs. The threat of the British battle-ships appearing in the Black Sea—for Turkey has no right to erect fortifications in the Straits—retains all of its seriousness. In spite of all appendixes and footnotes, our normal economic blood-circulation through the Straits can also be threatened at any moment, in time of peace as well as of war."



WHAT HOLDS THE TURK IN POSITION

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

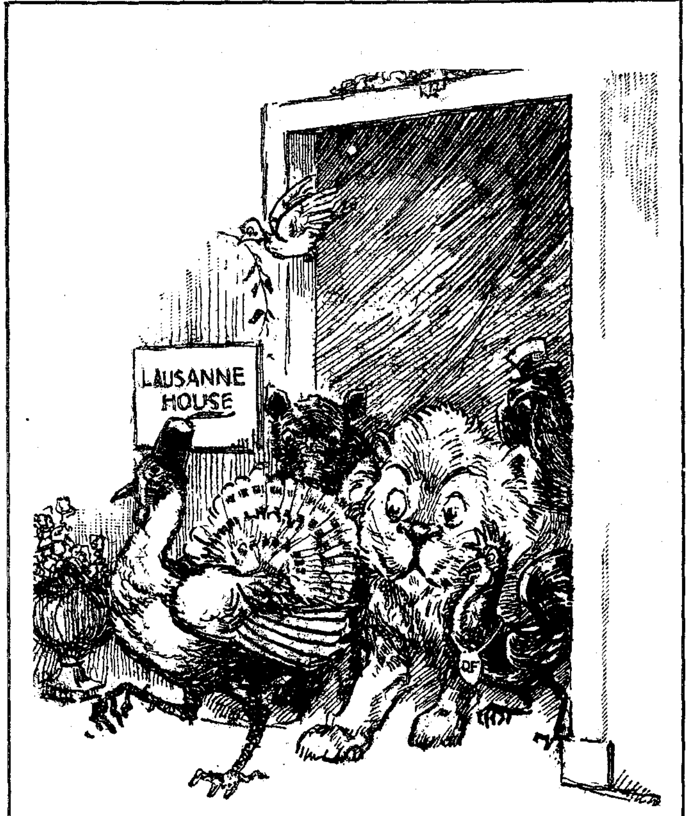
Hence this journal contends that, from the view-point of Russia's vital national interests, "the Lausanne Treaty should not bear the signature of the Russian representatives," and it can discover "no considerations" which "could justify the consent of the Soviet Government in signing this treaty." Besides, by signing it, the Soviet Government "assumed the responsibility not only of this particular clause, but of the whole Near Eastern settlement in the elaboration of which it has not even participated." This is also unjustifiable in the eyes of the *Nakanune.* Still more outspoken are the anti-Bolshevik organs which aver that hitherto the policy of the Soviet leaders toward Turkey, as well as toward other Oriental Powers, was dictated to them "not by Russia's national interests but by the interests of the Third International." In order to secure Turkey's sympathies for the cause of Communistic propaganda in Asia and her participation in the anti-British activities of the Third International, they claim the Soviet leaders have, on many previous occasions, sacrificed Russia's vital interests. They cite the fact that in virtue of the Moscow Treaty of 1921 the Soviet Government surrendered all claims with regard to the debts owed by Turkey to Russia, that it gave up all property owned by Russia in Turkey, that it ceded to Turkey two Russian provinces in the Caucasus (Kars and Ardaghan), and gained nothing in return. The Turks have always accepted very graciously all these gifts, these anti-Bolshevik editors declare, but they have never done anything in order to repay Russia. So the case of the Lausanne Treaty is merely "one more surrender." The liberal Berlin *Rul* says:

> "It is really astounding that the Soviet Government, which made its début at Lausanne with a program more Turkish than that of the Angora Government, has, however, decided to sign the treaty. This fact shows more convincingly than anything how foolish it is to identify the Soviet policy with the national Russian policy. Tchitcherin and his comrades . . . were prompted to sign the treaty by the propaganda interests of the Third International exclusively. If Russian interests were considered, it would have been wiser not to sign it."

If the Russians seem downhearted over what they consider defeat at Lausanne, the Turkish press gives no evidence of exultation over what all Europe considers a victory for them. Thus the Constantinople *Vatan* modestly remarks:

> "After many anxieties and hesitations the Lausanne Conference has accomplished its end. In order to secure our legitimate rights, we fought nine years. Our sole object in entering the World War was to gain complete independence. The imperialistic Powers and Russia under Czarism were ever-present dangers to our existence. Turkey fought these Powers for four years. For several reasons we lost the war. The loss was costly. We hoped that our enemies, true to their principles, would recognize an independent Turkey in the lands inhabited by the Turks. This they did not want to do; and, taking advantage of our situation, they tried to wipe out Turkey. Out of this condition arose the Anatolia struggle. We fought four years and defeated the enemy absolutely. Finally the Allies recognized our independence at the Mudania Convention. In spite of this recognition, at Lausanne they again tried by trickery to take away our independence. For this reason the Turkish Army waited patiently nine months at the door of Constantinople. Meanwhile the Allies tried to settle the question in many ways, but at last were convinced there was just one way and that to recognize the independence of Turkey."

According to the Constantinople *Tevhid-Efkar*, the divergence of view among the Allies regarding German reparation bore directly on the peace made at Lausanne. This daily also believes that Europe is convinced that no revolt will be made against the Grand National Assembly at Angora and its Government and that this, too, had its effect on the mind of the Allies.



THE LATEST TURKEY TROT

Coming out of the Ark at Lausanne.

—*Evening Times* (Glasgow).

EUROPE'S "SUPREME NEED"

STABILITY AS A WATCHWORD of the Coolidge Administration finds echo in sections of the British press where financial economic experts scan the gloomy European horizon. Stabilization of the exchanges is what they consider Europe's supreme need, out of which will come general stability, according to their view. Without stabilization of the exchanges, we are told, international commerce can never be normalized, but with stabilized exchanges no obstacles greater than tariffs or restrictions will be present to prevent trade from regaining its natural channels. This is the opinion of the London *Statist*, which proceeds:

> "In order that the exchanges become stabilized, two conditions are essential: absence of either deflation or inflation, and universal resumption of the gold standard. Deflation presents little difficulty; it is nowhere being *actively* pursued at the moment, and the experience of the past three years should be ample assurance that it will not again be attempted. The main problem is to stop inflation, and it resolves itself into a question of equilibrating budgets, since failure to balance budgets is the predominant cause of inflation. The manner in which budget equilibrium may be achieved—namely, by international loans—was developed at length by *The Statist* a year ago. The soundness of the plan which we then ventured to put forward is attested by its success in the case of Austria. The extremity to which that country had been reduced; the comparative speed with which the League of Nations acted; the ease with which the requisite guaranties were obtained for the loan; the readiness with which investors in the different countries subscribed to the loan; and the success which has so far attended the experiment should encourage the League of Nations to further efforts in this direction. They may not be able at present to intervene in the case of Russia or Germany, but there is no adequate reason why they should not successfully do so in the case of Poland and Hungary, both of which are now in urgent need of a foreign loan. Such assistance to these countries would be of the highest advantage, not only to themselves, but to their neighbors and to international trade in general."

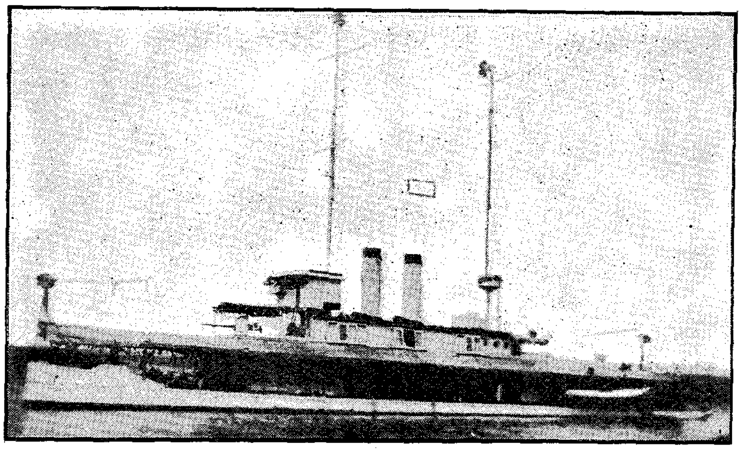
The Statist points out that an all-embracing scheme of simultaneous international loans to the inflationist countries would permit of an almost immediate resumption of an effective gold standard, but it adds:

> "Unfortunately this is not at present possible, having regard to the existing situation in Germany and Russia. What is possible, however, of immediate adoption is that those countries whose price-levels are rising violently because of inflation should assume gold as the standard of value while, of necessity, continuing to use the existing paper money as the medium of exchange.
>
> "This practise is growing steadily in Middle European countries, but it wants legislative encouragement. Its adoption will pave the way for speedy resumption of an international gold standard when European budgets are eventually made to balance, and in the meanwhile it can save the inflationist countries from the worst evils of inflation."

WHERE OUR NAVY IS "RIDICULOUS"

AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN CHINA might get some grim humor out of the fact that they have a "kindergarten Navy" in Chinese waters, we are told, if their predicament were not so serious. Chinese pirates very properly consider this fleet "ridiculous," and perhaps it is, the Shanghai *China Weekly Review* points out, as long as Americans in China "must rely for protection of their lives and property upon part of the old fleet captured from the Spanish by Admiral Dewey in the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." This weekly bitterly deplores the heedlessness of Americans at home on the subject of protection for their fellow citizens in China, and observes:

> "The average American school-boy at home is brought up to think that piracy is something belonging to the last century, and average American citizens, especially the ones who live in the rural sections, are accustomed to think that battle-ships and gunboats are useless extravagances. At least we judge this to be true if we consider the attitude of the typical Middle-Western Congressman and Senator toward the American Navy to be a correct indication of public opinion. That piracy is still an active and pressing problem of the high seas and navigable streams along the China coast, and that there is a very great necessity for strengthening and improving the equipment of the American naval power in China waters, is shown by the fact that within two weeks two American gunboats have been fired upon by Chinese pirates, bandits or hostile soldiers. The first case was that of the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, which was fired upon on July 22 at Chungking as it was escorting a peaceful merchant vessel. The other case was that of the U. S. S. *Pampanga*, on July 14, as it was doing patrol duty on the West River inland from Canton. In both cases the American boats were compelled to return the fire in self-defense and in protection of peaceful American commerce."



A TARGET FOR CHINESE PIRATES

U. S. S. *Monocacy*, one of Uncle Sam's protectors of American river commerce in China, which carries two six-pound guns and six machine-guns. Her draft is 2.6 feet. The iron screen above the deck can be lowered to serve as a shield against snipers along shore.

Such incidents as the foregoing have become so common in recent years, the *China Weekly Review* goes on to say, that they do not even excite comment among the foreign and Chinese communities in the China coast cities. But unless something is done immediately to stop these outrages, it asserts, American commerce will be driven totally from the navigable streams of China. The thing to do, it is declared, is to improve the American naval patrol force, and we read:

> "That China is unable to give protection to the peaceful foreign trade that enters her borders in accordance with treaty rights is manifest to all observers. The chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai at the annual meeting of that body, held on June 29, read a list of recent pirate and bandit outrages against American commerce on the Upper Yangtze River, that sounded as tho it might have been a page taken from the experiences of sea captains of the first quarter of the last century. That the report of the chairman of the American Chamber was accurate has been certified to by American naval officers who do patrol duty on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.
>
> "The report told of constant firing upon American ships by pirates and bandits or soldiers, and there was one case where an American ship was actually boarded, cargo destroyed, and officers roughly handled. This latter case was a result of Chinese junkmen refusing to permit foreign steamships to engage in certain lines of the carrying trade, but the disastrous results upon American commerce in this important part of China is just the same."

The *China Weekly Review* does not pretend to have complete accurate figures regarding the status of all American naval craft of the China coast, but it does cite, from the report of the Associated American Chamber of Commerce (October 23, 1922), the following information with reference to boats on the Yangtze:

PRESENT FLEET AND DESCRIPTION

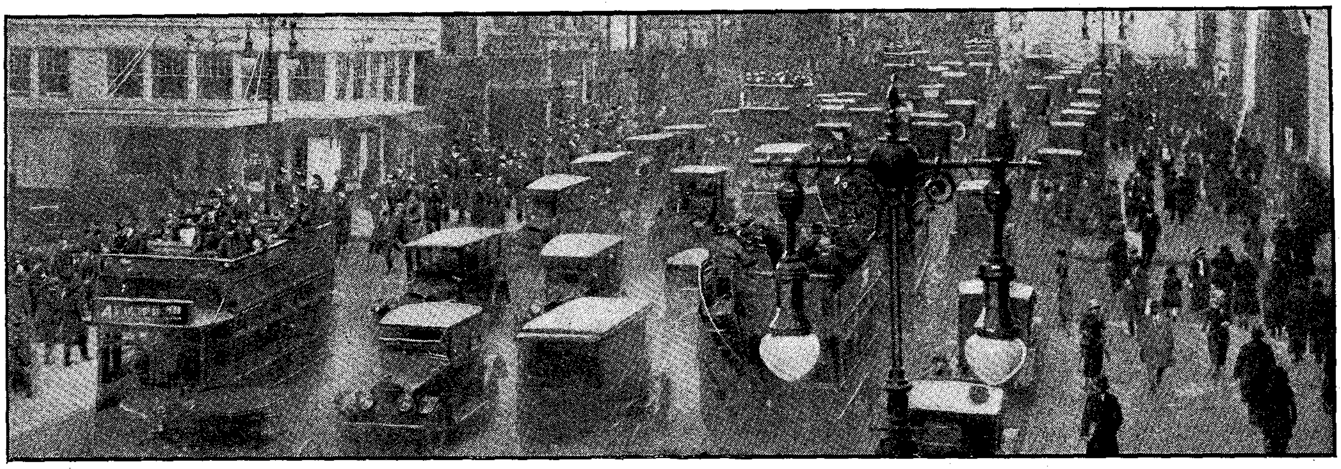
Name	*Built*	*Speed*	*Draft*
Elcano	1885	8.5 K	12′ 3″
Quiros	1895	8.5 K	9′ 6″
Villalobos	1896	9.0 K	9′ 10″
Palos	1914	10.0 K	3′ 0″
Monocacy	1914	10.0 K	3′ 0″
Isabel	1917	28.5 K	10′ 9″

> "The *Isabel's* only serious defect is inability to operate freely above Hankow, except at moderately high water. The *Palos* and *Monocacy* (the only two boats that can go above Ichang, where there should be at least four) have not sufficient speed and power to breast the rapids at high water, much less to escort merchant vessels. Due to defects in design they must stop after four hours' steaming to clean fires and eject ashes. They would be very satisfactory for service below Ichang at such places as Tungting and Poyang lakes, the Han and other smaller streams at high water, etc., but they are all we have for service up river, and must be kept there.
>
> "The *Elcano, Villalobos*, and *Quiros* are utterly useless. They have no speed and can only move at high water, at which time they proceed to their winter stations, where, when the water falls, they are usually stuck in the mud. It recently took the *Quiros* seven days, steaming at full speed from daylight to dark, to go from Hankow to Ichang. In short, unless trouble occurs at spots where gunboats are stationed, there is vacant hope for any of our gunboats ever getting to the scene, except at high-water season."

This Shanghai weekly complains of the fact that American citizens in China—missionaries perhaps more than business men, because the missionaries live so far in the interior—must depend for their protection upon "such a disgraceful outfit" as the American Navy maintains in Chinese waters, and it avers that:

> "The fault, of course, rests with Congress, for American organizations in China, as well as American officials in China, have been agitating for years for improvements. It has been estimated that gunboats of the necessary type for use on the Upper Yangtze would cost approximately $300,000 (gold) each, and five at least would be necessary to properly constitute a mobile force in time of trouble. This at first appears to be a considerable sum of money, and country Congressmen are likely to say that this outlay would conflict with their pleas (usually demagogical, for they do not hesitate to vote for large appropriations of the 'pork-barrel' character for internal waterways in their home districts) for economy. But when the problem is considered from the standpoint of actual saving for the American people, the governmental outlay is found to be infinitesimal. Take one product alone which America obtains from Central and Western China—wood oil—which is used in the United States as a basis for the manufacture of paint. If trade in this one article is stopt (as is quite probable) and American manufacturers can not obtain this product from China, the price of paint in the United States would immediately go to a point that would cost the American people far more than the outlay for a dozen boats necessary for the protection of all American commerce on the continent of Asia."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Illustrations courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly" (New York)

THE MOTOR MOB ON FIFTH AVENUE, EVERY CAR PRODUCING CARBON MONOXID GAS

MOTOR POISON IN CITY STREETS

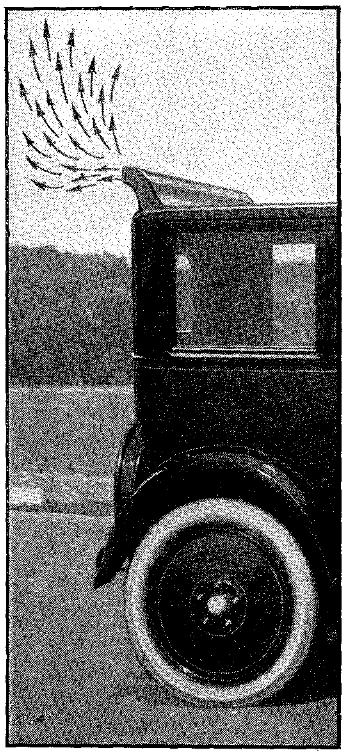
POISONOUS GASES in the exhaust of gasoline motors have long been recognized, but it has been believed that in the open air they were sufficiently diluted to avoid danger. In confined spaces persons have frequently been poisoned by them, and the engineers of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson at New York, now building, realized that safety would depend on very thorough ventilation. The experiments and conclusions of Prof. Yandell Henderson of Yale have already been noticed in these columns. These have led to supplementary investigation of the air in a city street crowded with motor traffic, leading to the unexpected conclusion that the poison in the exhaust gases, under such conditions, is by no means negligible, and that many more persons are suffering from its effects than has hitherto been supposed possible. These facts are brought out in a recent report to the New York Academy of Medicine by Professor Henderson. Our quotations are from an article on the subject contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, September) by Raymond J. Brown. Mr. Brown begins by quoting Professor Henderson to the effect that if the entire population of a city were to breathe air containing two parts of carbon monoxid to 10,000 parts of air continuously, night and day, a large proportion of the population would be incapacitated for work. Many with weak hearts would die. He goes on:

"To every city dweller and city worker, this statement comes as a danger signal, warning of an increasing traffic menace to human health and even to life itself. For it merely supplements a more startling assertion by Professor Henderson, which is this:

"On every street in America where motor traffic is heavy, carbon monoxid is present in more deadly proportions even than those listed as dangerous to life and health!

"From the exhaust of every gasoline-driven automobile, motor truck and taxicab, clouds of this poisonous gas are poured every minute into the atmosphere above city pavements. It is a gas more dangerous, according to Professor Henderson, than the smoke rising from the chimneys of dwellings and factories or from the funnels of locomotives. It is the very same gas that frequently causes the death of miners; the same gas which has killed many persons who have allowed their automobile engines to run in closed garages.

"Professor Henderson bases his amazing statements on the result of scientific tests which he recently conducted on Fifth Avenue, New York City, in collaboration with Dr. Howard W. Haggard, of the Yale University laboratory of applied physiology. And, since every city has its Fifth Avenue, his findings apply to great centers of population throughout the country.



A PROPOSED SOLUTION

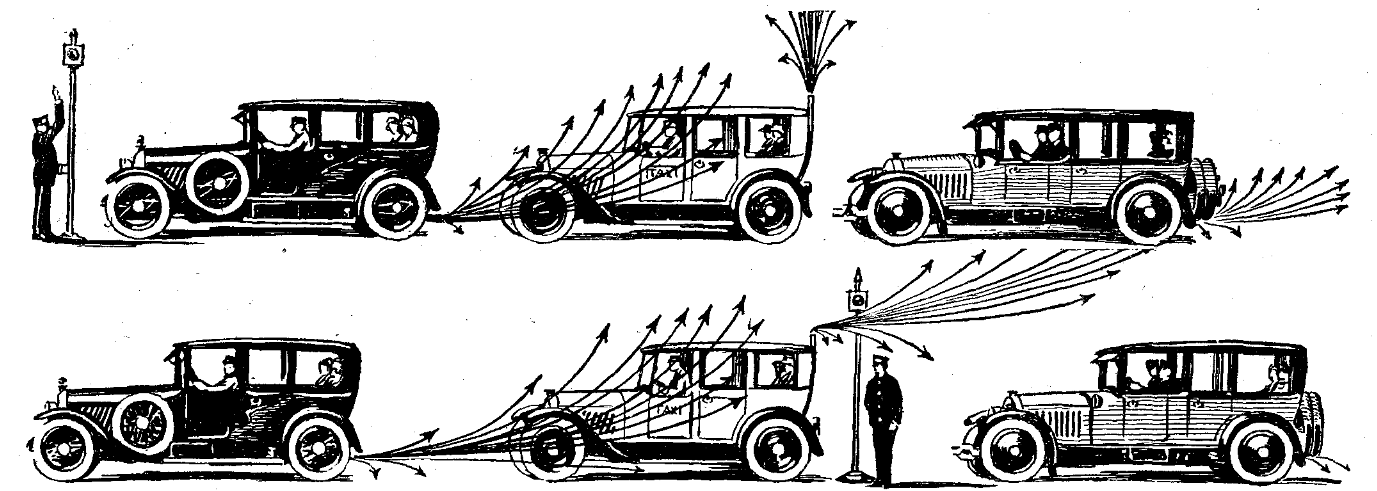
Professor Henderson would solve the carbon monoxid problem by an exhaust "chimney," to carry the poisonous gas upward.

"That this dangerous situation has not already produced serious results, Professor Henderson attributes to the fact that the millions who breathe the poisoned air of city streets usually do so only for a few hours each day. The practically pure air which they breathe at night acts as an antidote. Even now, Professor Henderson asserts, thousands of people whose business takes them to streets where motor traffic is heavy are unknowingly suffering every day from carbon monoxid poisoning in a slight degree. The immediate effects are headaches, lassitude, and, in some cases, extreme dizziness and violent nausea. The lasting effects are extreme nervousness, irritability, and lack of energy. Anemia and a proneness to tubercular infection may follow long-continued subjection to the gas.

"The menace of carbon monoxid is all the more deadly because of the insidious method of its attack. It is colorless, odorless, tasteless, invisible. In consequence it may be breathed in quantities sufficient to cause permanent injury, or even death, before the victim is aware of its presence in the atmosphere.

"The attention of the nation was first called to this danger in December, 1917, when Nat Wills, the famous comedian, started the engine of his automobile in the garage at the rear of his home, and was overcome by carbon monoxid. He died while trying to reach the door.

"Breathing the gas in a large quantity


Courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly" (New York).

COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL EXHAUSTS

In the upper picture, the cars are stationary. In the lower, they are in motion.

for a short period will produce an effect similar to that of alcoholic intoxication. In this connection, Professor Henderson declares that drivers on city streets are likely to be rendered incapable of properly operating their vehicles by carbon monoxid poisoning at almost any time.

"Traffic police on duty on streets where motor traffic is especially heavy frequently have complained of dizziness, headaches and lassitude at the end of their day's work. They have believed this to be due to physical and mental strain. Motor-bus and taxicab drivers in crowded streets also have believed that the worn-out feeling which oppresses them at the end of the day is due to strain. Science now tells us that they are suffering from carbon monoxid poisoning.

"Employees of public garages and repair stations where automobile engines often are permitted to run for long periods suffer similar depression. Professor Henderson and his associates were informed by the managers of several repair stations that their men frequently have to quit work and rest because of inexplainable headaches and weakness, which the investigators assert undoubtedly are due to carbon monoxid poisoning. In one large shop where Professor Henderson inquired how many of the men went home each day with headaches, the answer was, 'Nearly all of them nearly every day.'

"Professor Henderson has suggested as a remedy that all automobiles should be compelled to carry chimneys, opening above the highest point of their bodies. This would throw the exhausts into the air, far above the nostrils of pedestrians and motorists.

"Other scientists who have been stirred by Professor Henderson's revelations have suggested great ventilating fans to carry polluted air of the streets far above the roofs of even the tallest skyscrapers. Ventilating engineers and sanitary authorities generally are turning their ingenuity to a solution of the problem.

"The investigations undertaken by Professor Henderson and Dr. Haggard were the first of their kind. To determine scientifically the exact amount of carbon monoxid diffused through a street where motor cars pass, a small car was equipped with sampling cans, bags and bottles. The cans, filled with water, were connected by a pipe with a funnel on the windshield, and, as the water flowed out of the cans, air was drawn in. These samples of air were preserved and analyzed in the laboratory, samples being taken in traffic of varying density.

"Smoke from a motor exhaust has no connection with carbon monoxid for it has been determined by the U. S. Bureau of Mines that smoke and smell are due to excess oil, while the carbon monoxid is developed only by the combustion of the gasoline.

"In the case of a car standing still, it was shown that the vapors from the exhaust spread in a cone, so that a man standing a few feet back of the car is surrounded by an atmosphere containing four to six parts of carbon monoxid to 10,000 parts of air—a dangerous proportion—while the occupants of another automobile 30 feet in the rear would be breathing two parts of carbon monoxid to 10,000 parts of air. When a car is in motion the cone of diffusion is elongated. In damp, still weather the proportion of carbon monoxid to air is considerably increased.

"The investigations also developed the fact that fluids frequently mixed with gasoline to increase its power or combustibility—particularly benzol—cause an increase in the amount of carbon monoxid in the city streets."

LIGHT-TESTS FOR "CULTIVATED" PEARLS

NATURAL PEARLS and cultivated pearls may now be told apart, for Dr. Fred E. Wright of the U. S. Geophysical Laboratory in Washington has literally "thrown light" on this subject. There are now three kinds of genuine pearls, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Most valuable are the "natural" or "normal" pearls found by divers the world over. "Blisters" or baroque pearls, not nearly so beautiful or expensive as the natural article, have been for years produced simply by inserting a foreign body in the producing oyster. But recently a Japanese, Dr. K. Mikimoto, succeeded in developing a patented method for inducing pearl oysters to grow pearls which are spherical and similar externally to fine natural pearls. Mikimoto's cultivated pearls are now on the market, and pearl merchants and jewelers have had difficulty in distinguishing them from the natural article. We read:

"His process is to remove a pearl oyster from its shell, cut a patch off its outer, shell-secreting mantle large enough to enclose, as a sac tied at the neck, a bead of mother-of-pearl or even an inferior pearl. This bead is imbedded in another live oyster, which after proper treatment of the wound, is returned to its native habitat, where in the course of a few years a coating of pearl may be deposited around the inserted bead."

Dr. Wright's methods for detecting the presence of such a bead of mother-of-pearl depends on the fact that the layers of the natural pearl and the mother-of-pearl nucleus reflect light differently. To quote further:

"One method of finding the cultivated pearl, he explained, is to stand with your back to the window, sun or other strong source of light, and hold the pearl so that it is illuminated by the light. When the pearl is rotated on a string, the characteristic sheen of the mother-of-pearl can be clearly seen shining out from inside the pearl when the pearl is in certain positions.

"Another method of distinguishing the fine pearl from the cultivated one consists in placing it on a thin sheet of metal directly over a small hole drilled through the metal. The hole serves as an opening through which a beam of strong light passes. The only light that reaches the observer comes through the pearl and shows the shadow of any foreign nucleus which may be in the pearl.

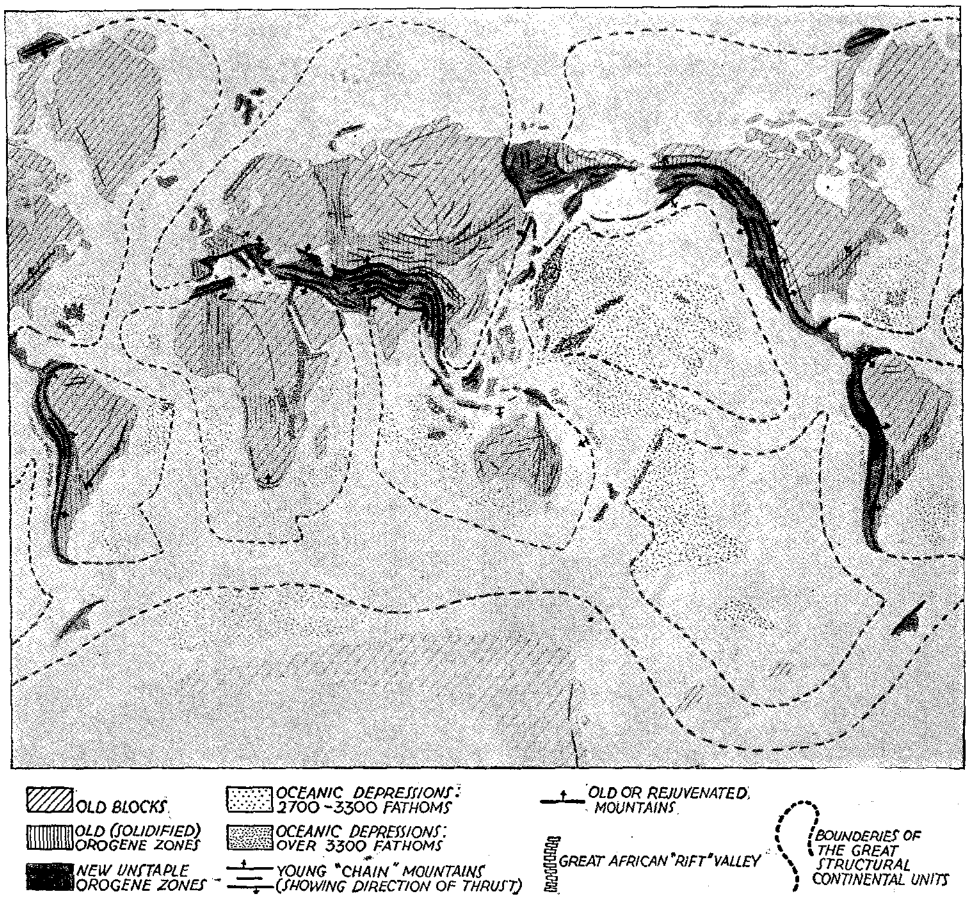
"When a small real pearl is used as the center of a larger cultivated pearl, this nucleus can be discovered by an examination of the hole drilled through the pearl for stringing it. A boundary between the nucleus and the outer pearl substance is seen with the aid of a tiny mirror and a microscope. The mirror is made by holding the end of a fine gold wire in a Bunsen flame for a time sufficient to melt down the tip and form a small bead, which presents a smooth and excellent reflecting surface. This wire with the tiny mirror on the end is inserted into the hole in the pearl which is illuminated by a strong light from the side and the reflections from the bead are observed through a low-power microscope."

A NEW THEORY OF EARTH STRUCTURE

THE PRESENT STRUCTURE of the earth is regarded by a German geologist, Prof. L. Kober, as the result of the interaction of great solidified blocks of its crust, separated by more or less plastic zones, this being the form in which the hardening of the earth's surface took place. His theory is set forth in a book entitled *Der Bau der Erde* ("The Structure of the Earth"), published in Berlin in 1921. It is explained and discust in brief by O. H. T. Rishbeth, reader in geography in Southampton University College, England, writing in *Discovery* (London). Mr. Rishbeth reminds us that the problem of mountain-building has long occupied the minds of thinkers, and that its connection with the subject of the nature and structure of the ocean basins has become increasingly emphasized. Nearly all the great mountain systems, old or young, are near continental margins, while the hearts of the continents are relatively undisturbed. The existence of mountains on the ocean floors has long been recognized, and the great oceanic troughs are frequently regarded as the wombs or the graves of mountains. He continues:

"Kober builds with existing materials. His method is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. Old facts appear, but in a new light, halting half-truths gain a new relevancy and live in a larger and wider meaning. The conception is vast in scope and involves a universe of detail.

"The dominant cause of movements of the earth's crust is earth contraction due to earth cooling. Other causes undoubtedly operate, but they are neither so constant nor so general.


▨ OLD BLOCKS
OLD (SOLIDIFIED) OROGENE ZONES
NEW UNSTABLE OROGENE ZONES
OCEANIC DEPRESSIONS: 2700-3300 FATHOMS
OCEANIC DEPRESSIONS: OVER 3300 FATHOMS
YOUNG "CHAIN" MOUNTAINS (SHOWING DIRECTION OF THRUST)
OLD OR REJUVENATED MOUNTAINS
GREAT AFRICAN "RIFT" VALLEY
BOUNDERIES OF THE GREAT STRUCTURAL CONTINENTAL UNITS

MAP SHOWING MAIN STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH

(Adapted from L. Kober's: "Der Bau der Erde.")

"When it emerged from the astronomical into the geological stage the earth had a crust composed of a number of relatively firm blocks separated from each other by zones of less solidified and more plastic material. The geological history of the earth is occasioned by the interaction of these two fundamental elements.

"The blocks are to be thought of as great table-like expanses, of irregular outline, worn flat through age-long erosion. They must lie at approximately one general relative level which is (for their surfaces) very nearly the mean general elevation of the land-surfaces of the globe. The Russian, Siberian, Australian Tables and the Canadian Shield are examples. These old blocks are composed of intensely crumpled, crusht, and comprest materials as foundations, with, on top, relatively thin layers of flat-lying sediments. They form the permanent cores of the continental masses.

"The plastic zones are, in their extended form, 1,800 to 1,900 miles broad, shallow depressions filled with sea. Comprest they appear as zones of 'chain' mountains having a fairly uniform width of 620 miles. The Atlantic is probably an instance of such a zone in its hollow state; the Alpine-Himalayan mountain-band is a young example of the comprest type. These zones wind sinuously around the continental blocks and every block is completely ringed in by such zones.

"As the earth contracts the blocks are brought closer together. At first they will draw together in one and the same horizontal plane. The brunt of their onset must be borne by the plastic zones. These we must think of at first as in their hollow stage, sea-filled and having floors weighted by vast masses of heavy igneous rocks. Also, as great masses of débris from the surrounding lands keep gravitating into them their floors keep sinking and deepening and encroaching by dragging down the continental margins.

"This deepening process appears to go on until a depth is reached where the temperature, the plasticity of the rocks, and the thinness of the earth's crust at last permit the magmas or underlying fluid strata to force their way up. The process is then reversed: pressure continues and the floor starts to bulge and buckle. The first bulging will take place in the middle of the trough. The seas will now begin to be forced out and their encroachment on the lands will be accentuated. As pressure continues other ridges form on the floors of the trough, parallel to the original bulge and extending outwards on either side from it. If there are any harder lumps in the floor they will serve first as occasions and then as the cores of the growing folds. The ridges jostle, mount up, push over one another, press some up and out, others in and down, in the search for room and still more room. The trough is now truly an orogenic zone, a zone giving birth to mountains. Ridge mounts on ridge, and above the shallowing out-flooding seas rise peaks, island rows, island chains, archipelagoes. Then up the inclined planes formed by the continental margins on either side press the ridges, layer thrusting over layer, advancing against the solid land like great frozen waves, their steepest 'breaking' faces always in front (outwards). Last of all the whole system is prest up high and dry: it has become a zone of mountains.

"Every orogene zone is two-faced. It is as tho two giant armies had advanced, back to back, each against an on-pressing continent, and each had been frozen where it stood. The line of advance may be in any direction of the compass, but always it is against the continental block. Sometimes the advancing giants shovel or push up the land in front of them, and then they are confronted by a shelf-like plateau (Colorado Plateau). Where the great blocks press hard together, there are intensest distortion and a knot (Pamirs; Armenian Knot); where the pressure is less intense, there are intermont areas, generally plateaux (interior Asia Minor; Tibet). These, having been forced up from the trough floors, are mostly of heavier materials, and, when the pressure is relaxed, they may subside and form basins (Hungarian Plain). Where the advance is unopposed, it is in line (Pyrenees, Caucasus); where it is held up at points, the rest of the front moves forward into great arcs [Aleutian, Japanese (East Asian), Carpathian, Dinaric, Tauric arcs].

Tho stiff and unyielding, the old blocks do not come off unscathed. They buckle, crack, tilt, and sag under the tremendous strain. Every block is ringed round by an orogenic zone, and exerts and suffers pressure from all sides. Sometimes even a whole block seems to be deprest or elevated: in the Pacific a block, after having helped to create the great girdle chains, seems to have sunk.

"Still, in spite of temporary flooding and submergences, whole or partial, the blocks are permanent elements in the earth's crust. They are continental cores, units from which continents are built. Thus Eurasia is compacted of at least three blocks permanently concreted and, in spite of the superficial flooding of the Mediterranean area, it is likely that Africa also is now finally cemented to Europe.

"But this happens seldom. The materials squeezed up are relatively loose, and they are forced up to immense heights. They therefore tend to settle. The whole orogene structure is, in fact, unstable, as the vast ruins of water-logged mountain systems, especially along the continental margins of the world, attest.

"Thus it comes that the seas, which were sent flooding out far and wide by the steady rise of the mountain zone, contract again and drain back as the continental edges subside. We witness the rebirth of an ocean. Spent, as it were, by its mighty effort, the mountain zone sinks back and in its place is a trough of the sea. On the floor of the new oceanic geosyncline are preserved at least the vague lineaments of the orogenic zone, its broad highland, its great frontal deeps, and in addition the great flanking hollows caused by continental subsidence."

This, then, concludes Mr. Rishbeth, is the life-cycle of the great earth synclines—first oceanic troughs, then mountain zones, then troughs again. Their last fate is to become rigid and dead, the cement of continental blocks. At least two, and probably three, cycles such as have been described make up geological history. To quote further:

"The plastic zones show throughout the ages a remarkable permanence of position. Mountains arise where mountains have stood, and oceans repeat oceans. The new mountain zone swallows up the old, builds upon the foundations, and with the materials of the old, and where this is not completely the case the old worn-down stumps are awakened, prest up again by the new movements into life. Thus while the continents possess the permanence of stability, the plastic zones possess a permanence of change.

"If Kober's theories are substantiated, many current notions will have to be revised. The great (hypothetical) land-bridges between South America, Africa, and Australia, between Africa and Europe, will be heard of no more. Many theories as to detailed features of the earth's structure will need modification.

"It is possible that Kober's book marks an epoch: that in its field it represents a Newtonian achievement. Kober himself is fully aware of the incompleteness and insecurity of much of his evidence, but this makes his confidence the more impressive. Critics will perhaps think his building-plans outrun his materials, that construction has been pushed to insecure heights. Kober himself regards his book as an essay, and hopes it will stimulate investigation. This, it is safe to say, it will do."

"SELF-RESCUER" FOR MINERS—This new life-saving device, we are told by *The Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh, Pa.), is the latest up-to-the-minute idea for the use of miners and others against the deadly after-damp or carbon monoxid present in mines after explosions and fires. We read in this paper:

"It is a canister of chemicals about the size of the proverbial 'pint.' It can be carried in the coat pocket of each man in the mines, or fastened on his belt, and weighs about 20 ounces. It is immediately available for service. Altho the U. S. Bureau of Mines data show about 44 per cent. of the deaths after explosions and fires due to monoxid poisoning, and 56 per cent. to violence of explosion, practical mining men, men first on the scene, think this computation rather faulty. They are of the opinion that more men meet death by poisoning than by violence. This perhaps is accounted for by methods of obtaining information as to causes in the early days of the Bureau's history, not being nearly as accurately and scientifically obtained and compiled as is now done. This canister is built to take care of six-tenths of 1 per cent. of carbon monoxid for a period of 70 minutes, or 1 per cent. for a half-hour. After an explosion the bodies of dead workmen have been found at various places throughout the mine—places where the men were known not to work, but had reached in their effort to escape from the mine. The distances computed in numerous cases would give evidence that numerous workmen are able to travel about 1,500 feet before succumbing to the deadly after-damp constituents. The Self-Rescuer is intended to assist the miner to travel a greater distance. It permits him to travel, unhampered by a heavy weight, for from 30 to 70 minutes longer. This device, coupled with the use of the electric lamp, is a very important step forward in the safety feature of mine-working. It presents great possibilities and will be welcomed universally by men who work in the coal-mines throughout the world."

WHAT S. O. S. MEANS

WHAT do the letters SOS, used by ships at sea as a distress call, stand for? The answer is given by Jack Binns in the New York *Tribune*. It is simple, but in view of the general aptitude to assign a catch phrase to any arbitrary group of letters, a simple answer will not suffice the average person. In this case, we are told, the letters are associated with the cry "Save our souls!" so far as the public is concerned, while the call CQD, which it superseded, meant "Come quick, danger!" to the layman. Says Mr. Binns, as quoted in *The Radio World* (New York):

"As a matter of cold fact, neither of these two phrases is correct. Unfortunately, it is the truth that both groups of letters were adopted as a matter of expediency and not because of their peculiar susceptibility to dramatic interpretation. The original CQD was arrived at by the ordinary process of evolution in the detail work of communication, while SOS was an arbitrary adoption of the first international radio telegraph convention.

"The story of the distress call has never been adequately told, and in view of the large number of questions that have been raised on the point I am going to outline in this article the history of the famous calls.

"When wireless telegraphy was first placed into commercial use the ordinary telegraph and cable systems had been in operation several years and had reached a high state of development. The operation of the latter systems was governed by an international convention which periodically laid down rules to meet necessary operating requirements.

"Among these rules was a series of double letter symbols which were used by operators to facilitate the working of special circuits, and these symbols invariably incorporated the letter Q because it is one of the least used letters in the alphabet, and in the Continental code its dots and dashes are distinctive. In these various groups there was the signal CQ. This was used on telegraph lines where more than one station was on the line, and it meant that the operator sending the call wanted every station along the line to listen in to what he was about to say.

"Now most of these operating symbols were adopted by Marconi's new company when it began commercial operation at sea in the year 1902. The call CQ particularly adapted itself to wireless use, because any ship hearing the call would answer and thus establish communication with the ship making the call.

"As the system gradually developed there were a number of minor emergency calls made and it was quickly observed that the call CQ was not of sufficient distinction for emergency purposes. As a result of these experiences, the following general order, known as 'Circular No. 57,' was issued by the Marconi Company on January 7, 1904:

"'It has been brought to our notice that the call "CQ" (all stations), while being satisfactory for general purposes, does not sufficiently express the urgency required in a signal of distress.

"'Therefore, on and after February 1, 1904, the call to be given by ships in distress or in any way requiring assistance, shall be "CQD."

"'This signal must on no account be used except by order of the captain of the ship in distress, or other vessels or stations transmitting the signal on account of the ship in distress.

"'All stations must recognize the urgency of this call and make every effort to establish satisfactory communication with the least possible delay.

"'Any misuse of the call will result in instant dismissal of the person improperly employing it.'

"This is the exact wording of the famous general order as issued. The orginal is now framed, and exhibited as part of the important archives of the Marconi Company. It was superseded in July, 1908, by the adoption of the call SOS as a distress signal by the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention.

"The call SOS is purely arbitrary in its grouping of letters and was chosen because of the unusual combination of dots and dashes which make it distinctive above all other calls. It consists of three dots, space, three dashes, space and three more dots."

OUR NUTRITIVE PAST

PROPER NUTRITION may depend not only on what we are eating now, but on what we have eaten in the past, according to discoveries made recently at the University of Wisconsin. These indicate that certain organs of the body may store up vitamins, so that one may get along very well for a time on a non-nutritious diet, provided he has eaten the proper food at some previous time. This, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), may explain various hitherto irreconcilable facts regarding the behavior of animals in special dietary conditions. It is now generally agreed, the writer says, that vitamins can not be manufactured by animal tissues; we are dependent for them on outside sources. While it is commonly asserted that the vitamins are indispensable for nutrition, the writer admits that there is considerable uncertainty involved in the evidence at present available. One species of animal will apparently thrive on a food mixture which leads promptly to deficiency symptoms in another. He says:

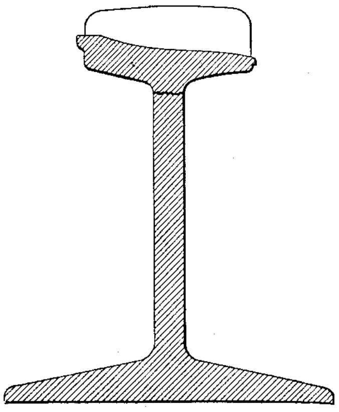
"For example, the rat may grow well on diets which speedily lead to scurvy in the guinea-pig, even under comparable conditions. Man and the monkey, like the guinea-pig, are peculiarly susceptible to the lack of the antiscorbutic vitamin. In respect to rickets, man, the rat and the dog all seem to be affected by the lack of the 'principle' contained in cod-liver oil as well as many natural foods. On the other hand, human beings do not frequently, if ever, show the ophthalmias that are so characteristic of a regimen deficient in vitamin A, in the case of various other species.

"How are such seemingly conflicting facts to be reconciled with any hypothesis of the indispensability of the vitamins for well-being? The foremost suggestion is that not all of the now recognized types are essential to all species of animal organisms. This is perhaps no more surprizing than the marked differences in the susceptibility of various species to certain infections, and their variable equipment of protective 'immune bodies.'

"New light has been thrown on the questions at issue by the demonstration that the fat-soluble vitamins, at least, can be stored in some measure in the body. Consequently, individuals may continue for some time to thrive on a diet admittedly poor in these food factors. According to the studies at the University of Wisconsin, the liver appears to be an important center of this storage. An organism may become so enriched through an earlier dietary regimen that it can continue in health for some time on the 'accumulated surplus.' Clinicians have frequently commented on the fact that few, if any, authentic cases of ophthalmia due to vitamin deficiencies have been reported for man. Evidence has even been offered showing the lack of symptoms in a number of children receiving a diet of skimmed milk for months. Here, we are now reminded, undoubtedly two factors were operative: in the first place, skimmed milk is not entirely devoid of fat-soluble vitamins; and, in the second place, considerable amounts may have been drawn from stored reserves. These findings afford another illustration of how proper living helps to fortify us against exigencies that may come without anticipation or defense. Like our 'infectious past,' our 'nutritive past' may mean much for future welfare."

THE WEAR ON STREET-CAR RAILS

STREET-CARS WEAR THE RAILS MOST, not where they run fastest, but where they stop. This is because when the brakes are put on, the wheel tends to slide, and sliding friction wears faster than rolling friction. This and other interesting facts brought out by recent observations and measurements in Cleveland, are discust in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) by Charles H. Clark, engineer of maintenance-of-way, of the Cleveland Railway. The life of the track, Mr. Clark says, is practically the life of the head of the rail and the structure combined; and wear on the rail-head is caused by the number of cars that pass, together with their speed and weight. Wear may come from the rolling of the wheel on the rail, from the grip of the contact between wheel and rail in acceleration and retardation, or from actual slipping of the wheel over the rail. Other things being equal, it may be considered that the wear on the track is proportional to the energy dissipated in stopping the car. He continues:



AFTER EIGHT AND ONE-HALF YEARS' WEAR

In that time 21,000,000 car-wheels passed over this rail, which is here shown in section. It was located at a car-stop.

"The average schedule speed of a city car in service such as that in Cleveland is perhaps 11½ miles per hour, but to make such a schedule, including stops, maximum speeds in the neighborhood of 25 miles per hour must be attained. A 40-ton interurban car, hauling freight or passengers over the same tracks, does not make all the stops that a city car does, but since it can not pass the city car it can not attain an average speed to exceed, say, 15 miles per hour. The rail wear from the city car may be the greater, despite the extra weight of the interurban cars.

"In order to determine the effect of these factors on the wear of the rail, careful measurements were made of certain rails in service. An examination of the figures shows that on January 1, 1922, track that had been in service for nine years, with a total passage of more than 20,000,000 wheels, showed a wear of $\frac{7}{16}$ inch at car-stops and ¼ inch between stops. The inference may be drawn that the life of the track is determined, to some considerable extent, from the service on it. With increasing car mileage we should expect the life of the track to decrease, all other things being equal. Track laid previous to 1902, and removed ten to twenty years thereafter, showed a decreasing length of life, while the track laid after 1902, and removed during the same period showed an increasing length of life, altho the service over it was materially greater than for the older design of track. While the speed of the cars has gone up somewhat, general street traffic has increased materially, causing a great deal more congestion and necessitating more stops. For this reason the maximum speeds also may be higher than they were formerly.

"More than 30,000,000 car wheels have passed over certain track in the down-town district in nine years, and this is still in use. This is the solid concrete steel tie construction. In another part of the city, tracks with a 9-inch tram rail and wooden ties, with dirt foundation, have had only 16,000,000 car-wheels over them, but have had to be relaid with modern construction.

"It may be questioned whether with the light-weight cars now being used the tracks may be constructed lighter than in previous years. One of the greatest sources of expense in maintaining car tracks is the paving. Pavement must be constructed to stand the shocks caused by the enormous weights carried on motor trucks and other vehicles. This means that the track structure must be designed to accommodate the improved type of pavement. We also are confronted with the weight of work trains and other special rolling stock that necessarily pass over our tracks. It is, therefore, economy to build a type of construction suitable for any traffic that may be placed upon this track providing a large margin of safety.

"An accompanying illustration shows the end of a rail which was in service eight and one-half years, and which was taken from a portion of the track at a car-stop. About 21,000,000 wheels passed over this rail. It finally failed below the head.

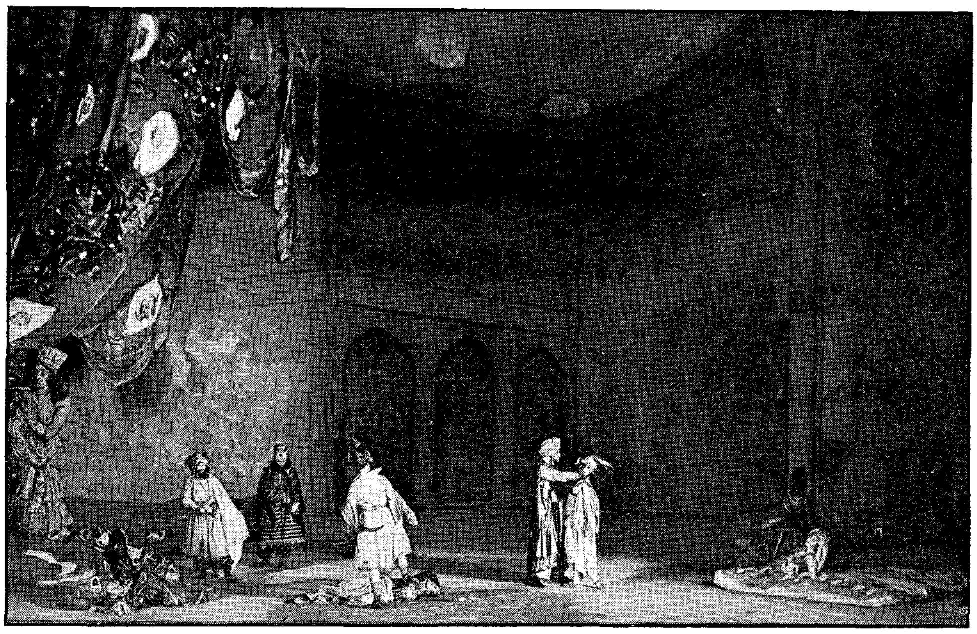
"It will be noticed that the wear on the rail is not evenly distributed over the head, due to the coning of the car wheels."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE COLORIST OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET

WHAT MADE THE RUSSIAN BALLET so fascinating to Western audiences? Now that the organization formed by Serge Diaghileff has dissolved it is natural that something like an inquest should be held over its memories. If the question were asked what individual contributed most to its vogue on two continents, the appearance of a sumptuous volume full of brilliant color plates out of the various ballets would suggest the answer, Bakst. This volume, which contents itself with the single word "Bakst" for a title, is really the history of Leon Bakst's life, and it traces his career from his beginnings as an artist until he merged his work with those, Diaghileff as leader, who were responsible for the creation of what became known as the Ballet Russe. It was at a time when "naturalism had just won its greatest triumphs, thanks to the Moscow Art Theater," says the author, André Levinson. It was felt that "if comedy was taken possession of by the naturalists, the opera and the ballet could react." Diaghileff and his co-workers turned toward the theater. The greatest success of the organization was probably that one which was one of its earliest productions—"Schéhérazade." Of this we read:



BAKST'S FAMOUS SCENE, "SCHÉHÉRAZADE"

Which is "the realization of a great principle—the optic unity of production."

"Why was it that 'Schéhérazade' established itself and retained its place? Why was it that it could keep its prestige undiminished, even after it had called forth innumerable imitations in a territory extending all the way from the Opera to the meanest of suburban music halls?

"The reason for it is the fact that this Persian ballet, which adapts the prolog of the 'Thousand and One Nights' to a subtle and decorative score, composed by Rimsky-Korsakoff, the eminent colorist, is the affirmation and, what is still more important, the realization of a great principle—the optic unity of a production. The sides of a large green tent enriched with gold and black encase and encircle the ladies' apartment which is peopled with a crowd drest in orange, pink and green clothes, who surround the single royal jewel, the *Sultana Zobeide*, a blue sapphire in a setting of rubies and emeralds. Thus the costumes either blend with the scenery in an infinity of fine shades and gradations of value that have been carefully studied out, or they contrast with the scenery in accordance with the visible logic of complementary colors.

"Is the result, then, a ballet? It is a living scenery with interchangeable elements.

"Was I going to speak of optic unity? Do I mean by it that unity stops at the surface? Certainly not! This ardent and cruel magnificence of color, the effluvium of sensuality which emanates from the setting produces an action in which the very excess of passionate ecstasy can only be satiated by the spilling of blood. This harmonious giddiness, this measured paroxysm seems to recall the title which Maurice Barres gave to a famous book: 'Concerning Blood, Sensuality and Death.'

" 'Schéhérazade' remains as the model work in Bakst's Oriental sphere of endeavor; neither he himself nor his competitors surpassed it. But round about this luminous center other visions of hashish radiate forth: 'Thamar'—a Cleopatra in Georgian style, a symphony in blue major; 'The Blue God,' a Hindu fairy-tale; 'Peri,' more recently, 'Aladdin,' and, only the other day, 'The Adoration.' Astonishment takes hold of one as one tells of the large pearls on this necklace that is worthy of the funeral-pile of Sardanapalus. Turn over the pages of the ballets that I have cited and look for the sketches; if you are in possession of the magic word of Ali-Baba, force open the sesame of the Museum of Decorative Arts in which are jealously guarded the most beautiful of these sketches, and you will find how justified was the saying of the late Joséfin Péladan, 'Bakst, the Delacroix of the Costume.'

"Consider the wisely arranged orgy of 'Schéhérazade' (for Bakst has this supreme gift that great masters possess, of being concerned about the smallest button on a legging at the same time that they are getting a whole army to march), and in this whole eruption of vigorous colors you will not observe the slightest suggestion of white. There is, nevertheless, in the work of Bakst a whole corner, enveloped in sunshine, in which the white—shining and serene, virginal and fresh—dominates resolutely."

One of the most astonishing works of the Russian Ballet was the "Afternoon of the Faun," whose choreography was devised by that genius of the dance, Nijinsky, in a method to which he gave the name "Aeginitan." But Mr. Levinson does not discriminate between the contributions shared by Bakst and Nijinsky, giving to the former the larger share:

"Bakst reserved, for the 'Afternoon of a Faun,' the pastoral poem for which Debussy received his inspiration from a poem by Stephane Mallarmé, his attempt at solving the paradox of setting forth upon the stage the authentic rhythm of the figures that keep turning forever on the sides of Greek vases. The background is an old forest; a convenient hill, on which the Faun reclines, narrows the platform and leaves only a small proscenium free. On this proscenium the dancers project themselves in profile, drest in long tunics with frilled folds like the fluting of an Ionic column. Moving on a single elevation they convey the idea of having but two dimensions, like the arabesques that decorate a surface.

"Bakst does not, however, allow himself to be imprisoned in this three-fold domain. His imagination is forever traveling along thousands of crossing paths. And quite willingly he stops at the great crossroads of civilization, where hostile worlds confront each other and establish themselves.

"Of such a character is the exuberant 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian,' where the Rome of Heliogabalus, closed about by Asia, conveys to us both the naiveness of the medieval mysteries and the imagination of the Quatrocentrist painters. Again, there is 'Pisanelle,' another French work from the pen of Gabriele d'Annunzio. It is a poem of the Mediterranean, in which the Latin West, feudal and mystic, clashes with the rigid and solemn Byzantium, while the imperishable perfume of Hellas rises from the land of Cyprus from which Aphrodite sprang forth."

There is a note of pathos in the account of the latest work of Bakst shown on the Paris stage in 1920. It is Russian, but a manifest endeavor to jump over the unhappy present to a future that will, in a sense, recreate the past:

"The vaudeville act, 'Old Moscow,' depicts a rich and opulent city of merchants wearing their kaftans, of free carousals, of a jovial savagery. Two frames, reaching to the knees of the actors, form the stage setting. On them is a miniature reproduction of the orphaned capital with its forty times forty cupolas, encircled by the crenelated walls of the Kremlin. And amidst this delightfully exaggerated parody of a stage full of moujik-bourgeois, we see funny human beings, overbubbling with good health, moving about drest in wide stiff skirts, that are sky-blue or tri-colored; likewise country women weighing a hundred kilos.

"The thing that is important above everything else in this caricature, composed without any masked thought, is the aroma of the land which, even in its funniest moments, makes the tears come to the eyes of Moscow emigrés.

"To-day Bakst is completely absorbed by this forgotten world which rises about him on a background of a distant past. He is consumed with an appetite for Russian memories, emotions and visions. Each day in his studio a population of Russian figures keeps multiplying—models and groups of which not only their costume but their attitude has something indefinably national about them, something profoundly popular, in short, something authentic. And to what purpose? The artist as yet does not know. Once the actors are placed upon the stage, he says to himself, the play will start spontaneously. And in pursuing his enormous and unceasing labors, he lets things take their course without hastening them."

Petrograd of 1916 is represented in a drama called Lâcheté, produced since the war. In this the atmosphere of anguish and hallucination becomes a latent menace, when the peasant masses inert, blind and crushing will hurl themselves on Russia.

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FLORA RAVELLES AS *SULTANA ZOBEIDE*

Showing a Bakst design translated into costume.

WHY THE "COLYUM?"

AMERICA SUPPORTS THE COLYUM, but what does the colyum support? The support question goes only half answered, but the questioner creates a sort of fear that the colyum may support nothing but itself. It appears from this diagnosis in *The New Republic* that the colyum is the most American thing we have. "We still get our farces from France and our dramas from Germany, our librettos from Italy, our novels from England, and our poetry from the telephone book, but our colyums are our own," says Mary Ellis Opdycke. The colyum is the quickest purveyor of ready-made opinion we have. "It says all the bright things about the Snooks murder or the Ku Klux investigation that the average breakfaster likes to *think he thought* for himself. . . . It takes the place of a clever friend with the additional advantage of coming from one's own mouth, if only one seize on the paper first." It has other virtues, as we see here:

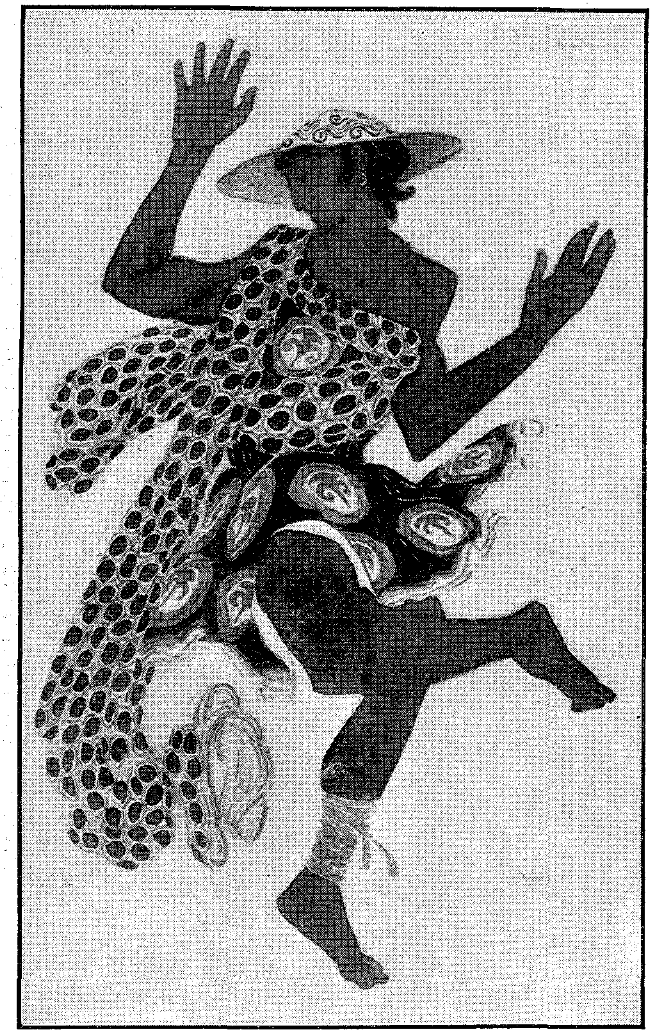
"It rivals the dramatic critic in getting down first-night impressions, it flickers on the stolen silver before there is a sign of tarnish, it plays about the corpse before his blood is cold, it fondles the latest book while its ink is still damp, it even reaches the cabaret before the Prohibition agents come to make the raid.

"And yet the colyum is not always brisking about the streets. It may browse. It stretches itself lazily with a pert parody of Horace. It rambles through the diaries of its youth and weaves variations about the antics of its offspring. It exploits personality quite as much as promptitude. In the dog-days several numbers go by without apparent effort from the colyumist himself: inches of alien doggerel interrupt his musings, feet, even yards of heated correspondence between his readers free him from harnessing his own muse—and still the colyum keeps his own personal ear-mark. Just as many familiar quotations reek of the good Bartlett, so his particular choice of contributions betrays the colyumist. In his particular niche he is always to be found. With the right paper in hand one can be sure of his presence. His line pervades his colyum, and that line is never busy."

Personality, it is urged, is the quality of journalism that every country prizes highest; but "the peculiar quality about our own national brand is less how marked the features of the colyumist than how many he is willing to show." The "autobiographic bits" are the distinguishing American features. And—

"These privacies take on a national importance as soon as they leave the composing-room. The Pacific coast knows what the colyumist likes for breakfast, almost before he has ordered his supper; his secret sins are syndicated from Texas to Maine. Everything the New York colyumist does becomes his copy. He eats at one restaurant and notes down the menu in a rondeau; he plays poker or pool and adds up his winnings in his colyum—in double entry if he is hard put to it. He meets a girl on the street and quotes what he says to her, and if she is very bright what she says to him. The capital for his colyum is the order of every waking minute of his day, as well as what he has dreamed the night before—if it was fit for print.

"Not content with his own personality, the colyumist sells his friends. He tells where he has seen them, so that his readers may go there and see them too. He comments on his colleagues in the same paper, he saves stamps by answering invitations and wishing people many happy returns of the day. The result is the popularity of his colyum. He has united several hundred thousand readers into one happy family. They all know what the colyumist and his friends have been eating and reading and winning and losing and thinking and dreaming. He confides to them when his mind is empty, and they send him little verbal presents of their own. They reach across a few city blocks, or counties, or continental watersheds and argue about their alma mater. The colyumist is every one's best friend, for he has builded his colyum with a free masonry that every one can understand."



COSTUME DESIGN FOR "DAPHNIS AND CHLOE"

Bakst's designs are pictures in themselves, besides serving as a guide to the costumer who makes the clothes.

The "unashamed public confidence" of the exhibition, it is surmised, is what stamps the colyum as a national trait:

"The Englishman raises hedges or sinks moats or plants parks to insure his privacy. The Latin retires cozily to his inner court. In private life he whispers his indiscretions both before and after he has joined the ladies, but they are always whispered, and his success is measured by his ability to convince his listener that they are whispered for the first time. The German masks his private virtues as racial and Teutonic and his private vices as imported from across the Rhine. He cloaks his individuality in a uniform.

"Why America should crave intimacy, even in the daily paper, is harder to say. A dozen reasons sound both plausible and possible. We are young in our national life, and naive and talkative. We lack geographical concentration, and therefore want to be clubby. We are so democratic that we elect a Republican President after a Front Porch campaign. Reserve and dignity we are a bit afraid of as pertaining to European diplomacy and imperialistic intrigue. We want all our cards on the table, and if they happen to be visiting-cards—so much the better. Our very national life depends on the fusion of a hundred different races. We hunger for common understanding, and realizing how a touch of detail makes the whole world kin, rush forth to broadcast what our baby weighs and how many bananas we can eat for lunch."

Easy as it is to say how the colyum is raised, there remains the question what the colyum is going to raise. "If it is to be the pillar of American literature, what will it eventually support?"

"At times it looks as if its greatest contribution, the bringing together of writer and public, were itself a menace. The enthusiastic reader goes through his colyum, finds himself in the holy of holies and is at once less critical of what he sees for himself. In other words, the colyum acts as an artificial stimulus to the literature and art of the day. The colyumist need rarely defend his tastes; it is enough for his readers for him to declare them. He leads a personally conducted tour, and after the tourist has paid his two or three cents admission he has no further control. The colyumist causes those books to be bought that he happens to like and acts as free press agent for those plays which please him. If the obvious danger of such arbitrary advantage is that it is short-lived, if the colyumist recommends too many unpopular books and plays, and eventually loses his job, he has nevertheless acted for some time to interfere with the process of natural selection.

"It is almost impossible for him to be representative. The New York colyumists among themselves form a fairly close corporation. Their common stock is distributed throughout the country, but only a few dozen hold the preferred. There are playwrights and poets and novelists, and even actors and critics in the circle. Débutantes and dowagers hang in the offing all ready to lionize the victims. Chiefly are the colyumists popular for their charm, their wit, their brisk novelty. But a sinister hint of their power as advertising agents hangs about their attractiveness. It is fun for the young writer to know them, but it is also good policy. Conversely, it is the very intimacy with the writer that adds color to the colyumist's copy. He talks of Jim, who has just turned out the great American novel, and what kind of cigaret he uses, and the readers flock to read."

WHO WILL BE THE ARTIST?—In a letter to the New York *Tribune* from Rear Admiral Wilfred Henderson at Ryecroft, Hants, England, are drawn two pictures that call for an artist's pencil:

"Sir: Out of the sadness of the shock which the civilized world has sustained at the death of the late President of the United States there arises a scene which, because of the beauty of its touching simplicity and homeliness, is one which should be immortalized by art, so that it fade not away from our memories and its deep-reaching lesson be not lost to humanity.

"I refer to the episode which took place in the rural depths of the United States, some twenty miles from the nearest railway station, when the news of the death of the President was announced to the Vice-President, who automatically fills the vacancy and who took the oath in the early hours of the morning, not in any circumstances of pomp or in surroundings of grandeur and stateliness, but in a little country sitting-room, before his old father and in the presence of his wife, whose tears were still flowing in sympathy with the grief of Mrs. Harding.

"Here in this old country we have a picture representing the Prime Minister announcing to Princess Victoria, then a child of seventeen, that her uncle, King William IV, was dead, and that she had succeeded to the throne of England. This episode took place also in the early morning, and the young girl, just awakened out of her sleep, is depicted standing in front of the Prime Minister, who is kneeling before her.

"Attractive as the portrayal of this incident undoubtedly is, it lacks the deep significance of that later and similar scene enacted so recently, when Mr. Coolidge, in simple and honest humility, responded to the call of the great responsibility so suddenly cast upon him—the call to pilot toward its high destiny one of the greatest and most stable republics the world has ever known.

"I hope that some great American artist will do justice to that scene, so that reproductions of the picture may hang in many an American and British home and inculcate in the inmates the great principles of simplicity, humility, sincerity, duty and democracy."

WHAT THE BOYS ARE READING

EACH GENERATION HAS ITS FEARS and trepidation about what the boys are reading. Usually what the boy likes to read is what is not thought "good for him." Formerly boys were put under a stern command to let the "Dime Novel" series alone, and the stolen hours with these now quite harmless pieces of literature were rendered all the sweeter. But the old fears in the mind of the anxious parent are not allayed. Some other means than coercion are considered to lead the boy's mind in the right path. A fund of $100,000 has been advanced by an anonymous donor "to promote the writing of better juvenile fiction"; and counsel has been taken both here and in England to devise means to win the boy away from the "Penny Dreadful." The exact reverse of the old method has been suggested. In England an educator proposes the banned books be put into the school curriculum, and the boys made to study them. The weaning process will then be accomplished "not by pointing out any grammatical errors, but by pointing out the stupidity of the story." The New York *Times* knows a better trick than that:

"'Tim the Tireless' and its congeners should be studied exactly in the ancient way, as if they were masterpieces. No painful weariness of method, no detail of philology and syntax, no idiocy of grammarians and parsers should be spared those unfortunate youths. What will be the result? They will learn to love Shakespeare and Milton, any part of whose works they now abominate because it is part of the discipline of their youth. Make 'Hamlet' and 'Il Penseroso' compulsory, and your pupils will hate them and the 'guys' responsible for them as long as they live. Probably it would be an even better measure to forbid the works of the best authors; classify them as 'pernicious literature.' We see the fine results of that jumble of names and dates which constitutes the average course of English 'literature' in some recent returns from Middle Form examinations. Thus, '"A Tale of Two Cities" deals with the towns of Troy about 180 B. C.' '"Lavengro" was written by Milton about 1750.'"

The new "preventive" fund will be administered by the magazine of the Boy Scouts, and already Mr. Zane Grey has been engaged to produce some of the prophylactic literature. This seems to give satisfaction to the New York *Herald*:

"Mr. Grey is valuable to juvenile literature. Not only does he know baseball, but he knows a West that ought to be even if it isn't. A generation ago boys were interested in all sorts of Western stuff because the frontier had not disappeared and there was always hope for the boy that some day he might run away from home, saddle a pony, pack a rifle, two revolvers and a bowie knife, and either exterminate the rapidly disappearing Indian, wring the secret of an Aztec treasure cave from its aged holder, or throw the weight of his marvelous marksmanship into some border conflict. . . .

"That old West is gone, but the woods and the sea remain. There is the new empire of the air for the venturesome to conquer. And there is the field of sport, growing every year broader for the boy to read about as well as to act in. Forty years ago there were no baseball novels, and football was an exotic game indulged in only by the elect. *Frank Nelson* fished and hunted, sailed and rode; but we can not remember that he ever put the ball over the fence in the ninth inning with two out and the score tied.

"The Boy Scout executives ought to know what the boy of to-day wants to read. Naturally, it is something which reflects what he would like to be and do. The Scout movement has opened up a new world for boys. It directs their energy and their instinct for the open into activities that are useful as well as interesting. Suitable fiction will help. *Black Bart* no longer falls through Cut Throat Cañon, bounding from crag to crag; but *Oswald* the Forest Ranger saves the water supply of a whole State."

Mr. Frank Jones, the English educator already mentioned, declares that a lot of nonsense is emitted about "pernicious literature." He absolves both "literature" and "the pictures" from blame in landing boys in the Children's Court. The same impulse is shared by Edmund Lester Pearson of the New York Public Library, who writes in a recent volume called, "Books in Black and Red," apropos of a special exhibition of "Beadle" books held at the library:

"The old-style arithmetician might calculate that if all the switches, hickory-sticks, straps, hair-brush backs, and other instruments of torture which have been applied by angry parents to the readers of novels in this collection should be placed 'end to end' they would reach from William Street in New York, where the novels used to be published, to Cooperstown, where Erastus Beadle ended his days. And there would be enough over to lay a single track of them to Buffalo, where he first became a publisher. By the same token, if all the tears shed by distrest mothers and aunts, on discovering that their boys were 'reading dime novels,' should be added to the tears soon forthcoming from the boys themselves, after the traditional visit to the woodshed with father, the resulting body of salt water would be more than enough to float not only the ship of 'The Pirate Priest, or The Planter Gambler's Daughter,' by Colonel Prentiss Ingraham—one of Beadle's authors—but there would also be enough for the black bark of 'The Gambler Pirate, or Bessie, the Lady of the Lagoon'—another of Colonel Ingraham's novels. . . .

BOLM IN THE BALLET "TAMAR"

Bakst adopts a conventional Russian coat into a striking costume for one of the distinguished mimes of the original Diaghileff company.

"The dime novel, especially as it was published by its originator, the firm of Beadle and Adams, formed an interesting by-path in the development of American literature, no less significant than the English chap-book of a century ago. It is intellectual snobbery to patronize one and to neglect the other. Second, the exhibition is an object lesson; a pathetic display of a defunct bogey. It is perpetually useful for each generation to see how much unnecessary anguish has been suffered in the past over things which were really harmless. Dime novels began as rather good historical novels; at their worst they were no more than exciting stories written sometimes, but not always, in careless English. They were never immoral; on the contrary they reeked of morality. Property rights were never confused; and when sexual ethics were involved, their standards make the modern two-dollar novel look as foul as Vulcan's stithy."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE HUNTED LIBERALS BEGIN TO SHOW THEIR TEETH

TOO PROUD TO FIGHT, the Liberals have "placidly and quietly looked with an air of amusement on the tactics of the religious obscurantists of the day," we are told, tho "narrow dogmatists challenge the rational and scientific in religion and education" and "it is time to put the Fundamentalists on the defensive" by adopting "a militant Liberal program." Less bluntly phrased, this was Mr. Glenn Frank's contention in a *Century* article which THE LITERARY DIGEST reviewed in its issue for August 11, and it is now the contention of Harry Hibschman and a group of Liberals who applaud a recent suggestion of his. "I am not content to remain passive when my faith and my right to have my faith are attacked," says he, "for if it is worth having it is worth defending." Writing in a Unitarian organ, *The Christian Register*, published in Boston, he declares:

"Denying the right of any man, even one who acquired his scientific knowledge by self-communion on the windy plains of Nebraska, to put my reason or that of my neighbor in a strait-jacket, I refuse to stand complacently aside and let the hosts of intolerance, ignorance and bigotry sweep the field unopposed.

"And having learned long ago as a practising attorney that the best defense is a vigorous offensive, I submit that it is high time that liberals in thought and religion organize, arm, and carry the fight into the enemies' own country.

"It may be a fine thing to be too lofty or too dignified to fight. That is no doubt the way to remain exclusive and insignificant. But if in fact we stand for something that we believe vital to mankind, then we owe it to mankind to defend that something and to make it possible for men to know it and, unhindered, unafraid, and unintimidated, to accept it.

"Confident that many share these views, I propose the following definite program for consideration:

"First, That the Federation of Religious Liberals be adapted to, and used for, the purposes below outlined; or else that a new organization, separate from any church or denomination, be formed with some such name as Liberal Religious Association.

"Second, That the purposes and objects be

"(a) To combat every narrow and reactionary and illiberal movement in the religious field and every effort to dictate on theological grounds what shall or shall not be taught in schools and colleges.

"(b) To wage a militant and persistent campaign in behalf of liberal and rational religion.

"Third, That the organization use a corps of speakers to visit different communities and hold series of meetings where shall be proclaimed to the common folk the gospel of a rational faith; and that these speakers be sent into the arena whenever Mr. Bryan or others like him undertake to impose their antiquated views on modern men through legislative action or otherwise.

"Fourth, That a weekly journal be established presenting the liberal view-point in the religious and religio-scientific controversies of the times, and that this journal be so edited and conducted that it can be sold on the news-stands.

"I suggest that *The Register* be made a clearing-house for the exchange of views on this subject, and that through it definite steps be taken to initiate some such program.

"Mr. Bryan contemptuously asserted recently that it was not necessary to impose a penalty on those who were forbidden to teach what he wished to place under the ban, as they were too cowardly to defy the legislatures and too selfish to risk the loss of their salaries.

"I propose that we stand up and be counted. Yea, more than that, I propose that we fight for the faith that is in us."

Immediate response, from Liberals of various denominations, has shown that Mr. Hibschman is touching something very much alive. A Congregationalist, Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, writes to *The Christian Register:*

"I agree very heartily with the principles and spirit of Mr. Hibschman's article. The old denominational lines represented divergences of conviction in religious interpretation, all of which rested back upon a general world view held by all the sects pretty much in common. That world view has disappeared. Present differences are therefore those of association, inheritance, temperament. The real cleavage to-day is between those who are whole-heartedly accepting that new interpretation of human life and history which the natural and the humane sciences have given us and those who would still maintain an old order by passionate if sincere assertion of it.

"I would like to see the free and liberal forces within all Protestant sects grouped together in a Liberal Protestantism, with a program of constructive assertion and a practical application of its tenets to the problems of our 'machine' society. It would present difficulties. Unanimity of opinion is most easily obtained among the unintelligent!"

Lee S. McCollester, a Universalist, calls the program "a beginning—one step," and Jesse H. Holmes, a Quaker, indorses "its spirit and purpose," while John H. Dietrich, a Unitarian, says,

"I have never believed that liberalism is synonymous with indifference or even with tolerance. It stands for a set of ideas, a method of study and action, which are the exact opposite of the ideas of orthodoxy. And I believe that the hope of the world depends upon men's acceptance of those ideas. If I did not so believe, I would not be in the liberal ministry. Either we are right or we are wrong. If we are wrong, let us quit. If we are right, then let us carry on a war of extermination against everything false and wrong. By all means, let us have men with some fight in them, let them organize for an aggressive campaign, and then let us rid this country of intolerance, ignorance, and bigotry. Until we do, there is no hope."

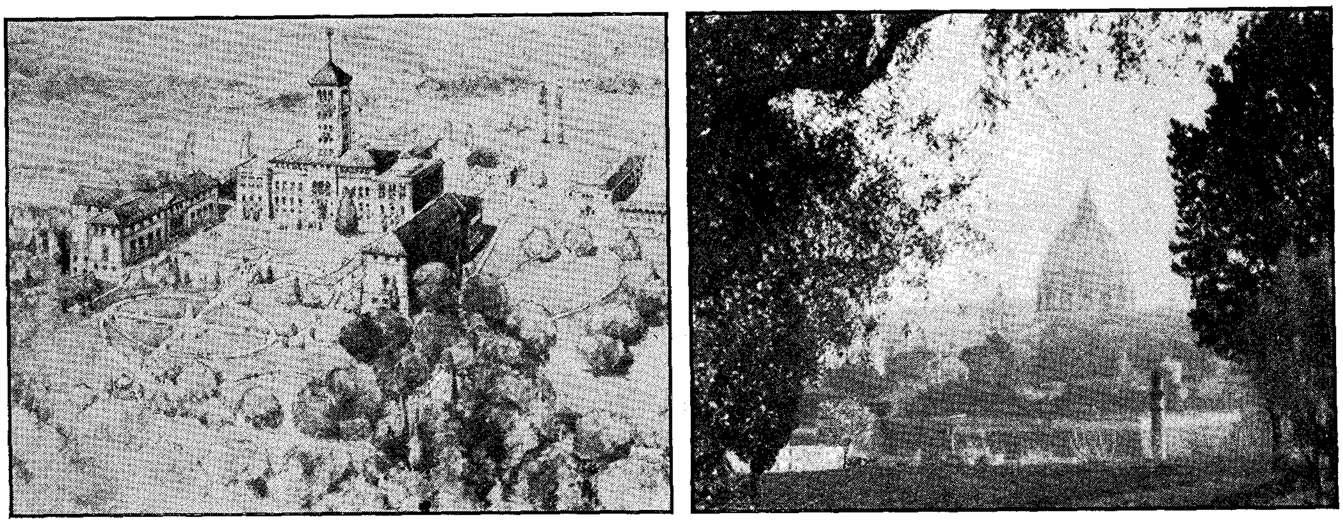
A Methodist, L. O. Hartman, feels that—

"It is, indeed, 'high time that liberals in thought and religion organize, arm, and carry the fight into the enemies' own country.' The attempted dictation as to educational programs on the part of certain self-constituted authorities possessing no credentials results in nothing less than indecent intellectual exposure. Our religious world needs to learn that the validity of scientific findings is not to be settled by vociferation even from the mouth of 'the boy orator of the Platte.' The need of the hour is not a narrow dogmatism which leads to intolerance and even persecution, but an open-mindedness which will further the interest of human brotherhood and Christian unity. It is time to put the fundamentalists on the defensive and to call them back to Jesus."

M. H. Lichliter, a Congregationalist, remarks that "Liberalism needs no 'corps of speakers' as long as Mr. Bryan, Dr. Massee, and even Dr. John Roach Straton are willing to mount the rostrom," for, so Mr. Lichliter asserts, "every Fundamentalist address, every attack upon the method and spirit of science, will make militant Liberals." Nevertheless, this particular militant Liberal favors a "closer organization," and tells us:

"Federation is too impersonal and academic. Fellowship is the thing needed. It must begin in local communities and grow normally. Conferences after the order of the Modern Churchmen's Union of Great Britain would help. These should be held at conspicuous student centers all over the country. The thinking students of this land are as ready for revolt against traditional ideas as are the students of Europe. They are as eager for world vision and world service. They call for a commanding leadership and a daring program. Liberalism should offer both."

But not all Liberals favor militancy. President H. C. King advises a "discreet opportunism," and Stanley High remarks, "Liberal religion does not come by lecturing; it comes by education."



THE METHODIST CHALLENGE
Architect's drawing for Monte Mario University and a view of St. Peter's from its grounds.

THE BATTLE OF ROME

TO "OVERSHADOW ST. PETER'S" and contest the dominance of Catholicism in the Eternal City, Americans of the Methodist faith are "besieging the green slopes of Monte Mario," where, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will recall, they plan to erect a great church and university. How extensive the Methodist project actually is may be seen by the architect's drawing here reproduced. Another illustration accompanying this article indicates more or less clearly the distance between Monte Mario and St. Peter's. However, it appears that neither size nor distance represents the point at issue. What the Catholics—and especially the Knights of Columbus—object to is the alleged endeavor to "drive the Pope out of the capital of the Catholic world," such being the phrase employed by the *Osservatore Romano* and quoted by a correspondent of the London *Observer*, who goes on to say,

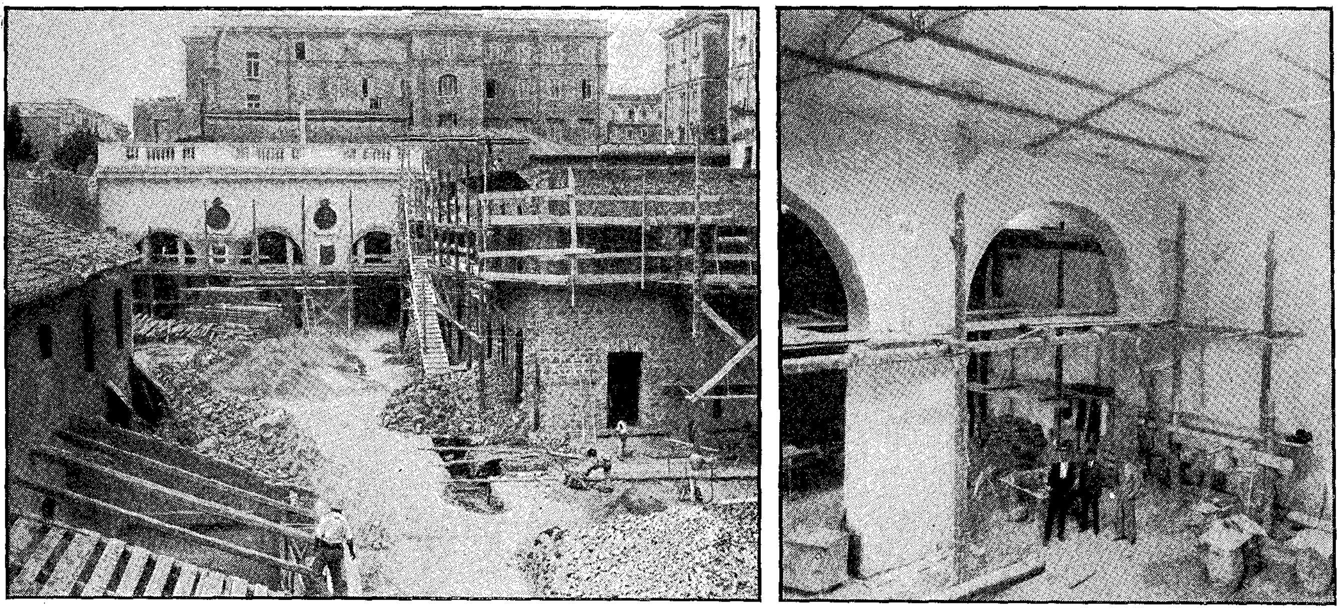
"The diffusion of the 'heretical Bible' is also condemned as being among 'the vulgar proselytizing methods of Methodists, Baptists, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., etc.,' while the pamphlets published in which Italy is apparently regarded as some barbarous country in need of civilization do not appeal to any Italian within or without Vatican circles. The American dollar is becoming a real menace, we are told. Even if the authorities prevent new buildings from being erected the fact remains that non-Catholic schools already exist, and, as the others have been opened on the hillside, mothers may end by sending their children to them, especially as there are 'human comforts,' such as motor-cars and trips to the sea, thrown in with education."

Accordingly,

"The Knights of Columbus have entered the lists armed with modern weapons and are meeting the enemy on their own ground. Four gymnasiums are being opened in the most populated quarters in Rome, with a theater, recreation halls and grounds, baths, and two chapels for boys and girls. Another gymnasium is to be opened at Ostia, or some other seaside resort. 'Only Nero enjoyed as much as the Knights of Columbus will put at the disposal of everybody worthy of Rome.'"

Writing for English readers, the correspondent reviews the Italian paper's explanatory paragraphs regarding the Knights of Columbus, and we read:

The *Osservatore Romano* tells us that when about a hundred years ago Irish emigrants were forced to leave their country in order to escape the harsh treatment of Protestant England, they also had to suffer injustice at the hands of enemies of their religion in America. Out of twenty millions of Catholics in the States to-day there is not a single Catholic in the Federal Council. The Society of the Knights of Columbus was founded about thirty years ago in order to force public opinion to recognize the rights of Catholic citizens, and its members now number a million,



THE CATHOLIC REPLY
On Vatican property donated by the Pope the Knights of Columbus are building one of several gymnasiums for the youngsters of Rome.

including such notable honorary members as the King of the Belgians, Cardinal Mercier and General Foch. Besides charitable work, especially among ex-soldiers, night schools, and the giving of traveling scholarships, it is surprizing to learn what a lot of energy has been expended upon drawing the name of Christopher Columbus out of 'unjust oblivion.' It is said that this great Italian, and ardent Catholic, whose name was not given to America, has never been looked upon with favor by the Protestant world. The Roman Society of The Holy Family have joined the American Knights as willing allies. Instead of Methodist strongholds, they hope that parks of remembrance may be planted on Monte Mario in memory of Roman soldiers who fell in the Great War, and a monument erected to Christopher Columbus 'to remind the forgetful that he brought the light of faith and civilization to a land which is now responsible for an uncalled-for outrage.'

"What at any rate seems certain is that the Roman children will have a good time whichever party wins."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS

THE BIBLE IS BANNED, or at least not read, in the schools of twelve States, we are told, tho "23,000,000 people live in the twelve States and the officials whose opinions have excluded the Bible number not more than thirty," while "in the history of this country, no legislature or constitutional convention has ever adopted a provision plainly excluding the Bible from the schools." After a study of the situation as it exists to-day, W. S. Fleming reports that "the highest courts of Maine, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Nevada have all said that the Bible has a right in the schoolrooms." Wisconsin "excludes the Bible *as a whole*," but "plainly asserts that *parts* of it might and should be used." Illinois pronounces the whole Bible "a sectarian book," and, as such, excludes it. It has recently been excluded from the schools in California. In *The Christian Statesman*, Mr. Fleming tells us,

"It is reported that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has given a similar opinion, but no word to that effect comes to me from the State superintendent, who merely reports that the State board thinks best not to permit the use of the Bible in the schools. The courts of Ohio and Nebraska make the reading of the Bible optional with school boards. Thus there is uncertainty in my mind about the fact in one State; in three States the courts exclude the whole Bible; in one the court excludes part of it, and in eleven the courts admit the Book without question.

"By the opinion of the attorney-general or the State superintendent of public instruction, the Bible is not used in the schools of Minnesota, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, New York State (outside of New York City), and possibly Louisiana. Thus, including Wisconsin, the Bible is banned—or at least not used—in the schools of twelve and possibly thirteen—States."

On the other hand,

The Bible is read *by law* every morning in every schoolroom in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and probably Mississippi, tho there is a little doubt in my mind about the latter State having passed the law. Excepting Massachusetts, these States have all passed the mandatory law within the last ten years. In addition to the above seven States, the Bible is used every morning in all the schools of New York City, Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Indiana. In the cities and States where the Bible must be read every morning as above, there live just about 30,000,000 people, or 30 per cent. of our entire population."

Thus—

"With the Bible definitely excluded from the schools of twelve States and legally required to be read daily in the schools of seven States, there remain twenty-nine States, with just about half the national population, in which its daily use is *permitted.* In some States, as in Indiana and Iowa, there is a definite enactment that the Bible shall not be *excluded* from the schools: while in others there is no specific provision on the subject, but what is not denied is then allowed. The practise varies in these States from almost universal use to exclusion by custom. Omitting half a dozen States for lack of information, the others can be divided into four classes—

"1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida report that the use of the Bible in their schools is almost universal.

"2. Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Colorado use the Bible quite extensively.

"3. The Book is little used in the schools of Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Wyoming, and Texas, the reason for the slight use in the first three probably being the wide-spread belief in those States that its use is forbidden.

"4. The Bible is not used in the schools of Oregon."

As Mr. Fleming goes on to say,

"Fifteen months ago a company of business men in Kansas City, Missouri, at their own expense and with the consent of the school board, put a copy of the Bible on the desk of every school-teacher in the city—1,464 in all—and the act was highly commended by Bishop Lillis of the Roman Catholic Church or that diocese. Three years ago the W. C. T. U. of Michigan voted to offer a copy of the Bible to every public school in that State.

"As a result of a wide-spread and persistent popular request, in the State of Illinois an amendment, by a vote of 52 to 9, put a provision into the new proposed constitution of that State, specifically permitting the use of the Bible in the public schools; but the constitution was rejected by popular vote in December last, tho not because of the Bible provision. In the State of Missouri, by a tie vote, a constitutional convention in session, at the time of this writing, fails to insert a permissive clause on the ground, as nearly all those voting against it declared, that the *present* constitution permits the Bible in the schools. In Washington there is now being waged an active campaign for an amendment to the State constitution, plainly giving the Holy Book an honored place in the educational system of the State. This year bills were before the legislatures of Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and probably some other States, for the mandatory reading of the Bible every day in every schoolroom, and The National Reform Association was, as always, a leading factor in the campaign for the passage of the bills.

"Taking their cue possibly from the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which said that parts of the Bible might and should be used in the schools, there is a rising sentiment in some of the States from whose schools the Bible is excluded, in favor of securing a list of Bible references chosen by an interdenominational commission and asking the teacher to read one of these daily from the version of the Bible she personally prefers. It is hoped that this will overcome official objection and meet the situation, but it has not yet been tried except in a few smaller cities, notably Cadillac, Michigan."

PLUTOCRACY AND THE CHURCHES—Capital owns the churches, too, complain some of the disgruntled. It's all nonsense, says Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, an "outspoken" advocate of labor, who needs no further introduction. The church membership in the United States, he writes in *The Locomotive Engineers' Journal* (Cleveland), numbers about 47,000,000, and you can hardly get a more comprehensive membership than that. Instead, then, of being dominated by a small group of the wealthy, Dr. Fosdick says of them:

"The churches of America are pretty much what those forty-seven million are—as wise and as foolish, as broad and as narrow, as progressive and as reactionary. Moreover, these churches are for the most part democratically governed, some by the direct democracy, like the Baptists and Congregationalists, where every individual congregation is absolutely self-determined, some by representative democracy as, for example, the Presbyterians. The churches of America are what the people make them. A majority vote is conclusive in one way or another in nearly all of them. And while men with money doubtless have a disproportionate influence in the democratic church just as they do in a democratic State, this situation is no peculiarity of the churches, separating them from any other social groups whatever, nor does it mean that in the long run money can win out against folks.

"A good many churches are really more democratic than many people suppose. In the two parishes where I have worked, I have always had both employers and employees. For years, in my first parish, you could not get into the church on Sunday morning without being greeted at the door by the business agent of the Carpenters' Union."

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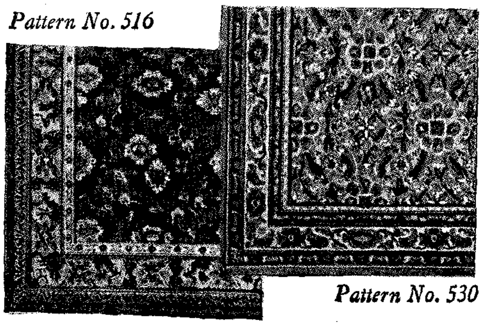

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SONNET time has rung around again. The poets, we are warned, are becoming readdicted to this form. From *Voices* (Boston) are these three; two of them by Mr. Vinal:

SECOND MOWING

By Harold Vinal

I

A swish of scythes goes running through the fields,
A shrill of voices where the reapers pass,
The wind moves the green flavor of the grass,
The clover goes to dust, the young stalks yield.
Up goes a flight of birds in a long file,
Dry dandelion seed by the brook's edge,
A ripple of wind sifts through the sultry hedge,
The swishing scythes are silent for a while.
Beyond the fences sour apples fall,
And torpid thistles wilt on the hill's brow,
Red currants wither by the pasture wall,
And bees are lean with sudden hunger now.
Low geese go over crying for a lake
Of water and the very meadows ache.

II

At this time shall new trees forget to sprout
Upon a hill and sap forget to stir,
Smooth bees grow weary of an endless whir
Over the orchards and a slim lad's shout
End by the frothy pool, dull butterflies
Sink to the mown hay and spiders in the trees
Leave their webs dangling shabbily in the breeze,
And weeds brittle along the pasturesides.
Young girls cease singing and the inky crows
Go down the pastures and the bull frogs stifle
Their croaking by the banks and the winds rifle
The hush in the solid woods when a day goes.
Sweethearts move to the meadow end and sit
By the water there nor care to look at it.

THEY SAID "YOU HAVE GATHERED DRIFTWOOD. . . ."

By Joseph Auslander

They said, "You have gathered driftwood all your years;
We can not use you: we are moving fast
And doing things so different, so vast!"
Then he sat still, and through his hot, blind tears
He saw the sun rise like a thousand spears;
The slow tide sliding in; a single mast
Black on the sky: and he stood up and passed
Beyond the breakwater and the huddling weirs.

And on the beach the driftwood had been blown
Heaving with the tide and wind. And there
He kneeled . . . a sail swept by . . . he was alone.
A gull flashed white across the broad blue air . . .
They said, "You have gathered driftwood all your years. . . ."
He groped amid the driftwood blind with tears.

A POEM that covers three-fourths of a newspaper page appears in the Boston *Transcript* for August 29. It is called "The Skippers of the *Nancy Gloucester*," and relates the tales of those who sailed her. We can give but one:

JOHN WHITE AND GOD

By Percy Mackaye

John White, a man of God,
In Sixteen Twenty-Three,
"Dear God!" he said, "I'd rather be dead
Than never put out to sea.

"I'd rather go down in the wave
For all eternity,
Than stay on shore, a land-bred slave,
When I might go fishing free.

"To labor on the land
It tames man like an ox:
For a wage he'll chew his cud in a cage
And suffer his master's knocks.

"In towns he'll borrow new clothes,
Or burrow in old books,
Or crookle a knee to high degree
And climb the more he crooks.

"But the man who wants to climb
By robbing his fellows' right
And grow to be master by their disaster—
His name is not John White.

"On land, it's rob one another:
But Lord (Beg your pardon I do!),
Rather than fish from my brother
I'd lots rather fish from you.

"Seeing, Lord, you've enough of your own
Lardered away in the tide
To last us both till the Judgment's blown—
And you never miss it beside.

"So what I'm praying for
Is us to be partners, Lord,
With me to do a freeman's chore
And you to give me your word.

"How I may earn my own
To mine and others' good,
And lay the keel of a new world weal
In a stubborn livelihood.

"Where a man takes the weather to wife
And the sou' west by the bit
And speeds his course by the glory of life
Whose spirit grows by grit,

"Where sun-dazzle sharps his eyes,
And fog-dark keens his ears,
And ache of the eating flaw and ice
Benumbs his landsman fears.

"So, of your bounty, God,
Knowing from marineers
How the western deeps are running with cod
To fish for a thousand years,

"I ask your word: Am I wrong
Or right to want my wish?"
God said: "John White I guess you're right;
If I were you, I'd fish."—

So John White gathered his friends
And they sailed due west away
And builded fish-stages for all the ages
On Massachusetts Bay.

Palms comes from Galeana, Mexico, offering its contents anonymously. Perhaps it is intended that authorship be guessed. We shall not enter the competition:

ANTS

I read about a man who was tied down,
And the ants ate him;
His fingers . . . his ears . . . his eyes . . . his tongue. . . .
All were eaten by the little things;
And at last
They emptied the bony cavity that held his brain,
Sucking and sucking. . . .

I am tied down, and the little things are eating me. . . .
The friend who calls me on the telephone and talks and talks,
The agent with new mops,
The husband who insists that I make love to him when I would make a song of love,
The children who quarrel and will not do their lessons,
The avalanche of sewing that threatens to smother me,
The letters from Cousin Anne and Brother Ben and Aunt Hattie that must be answered,
The ice-man's short weight and the butcher's carelessness,
Even the rosy baby murmuring at my breast. . . .
All, all are slowly eating me alive!
My fingers no longer obey me,
My ears cannot hear,
My eyes cannot see,
My tongue cannot sing,
And, slowly, the bony cavity that holds my brain
Is being emptied. . . . But my husk smiles and smiles,
So that no one knows
I am being eaten
By little things!

DISILLUSION is surely at the bottom of the preceding, and one that follows after deals with disillusion in woman, but this woman's poem has another note. It is from the *New Republic:*

HERE COMES THE THIEF

By Hazel Hall

Here comes the thief
Men nickname Time,
Oh, hide you, leaf,
And hide you, rhyme.
Leaf, he would take you
And leave you rust.
Rhyme, he would flake you
With spotted dust.
Scurry to cover,
Delicate maid
And serious lover.
Girl, bind the braid
Of your burning hair;
He has an eye
For the lusciously fair
Who passes by.
O lover, hide—
Who comes to plunder
Has the crafty stride
Of unheard thunder.
Quick—lest he snatch,
In his grave need,
And sift and match,
Then sow like seed
Your love's sweet grief
On the backward air,
With the rhyme and the leaf
And the maiden's hair.

The Wanderer is a new poetry magazine that comes from San Francisco, and its initial note is one of disillusion. Mr. Sterling is an old friend.

THE DAUGHTERS OF DISILLUSION

By George Sterling

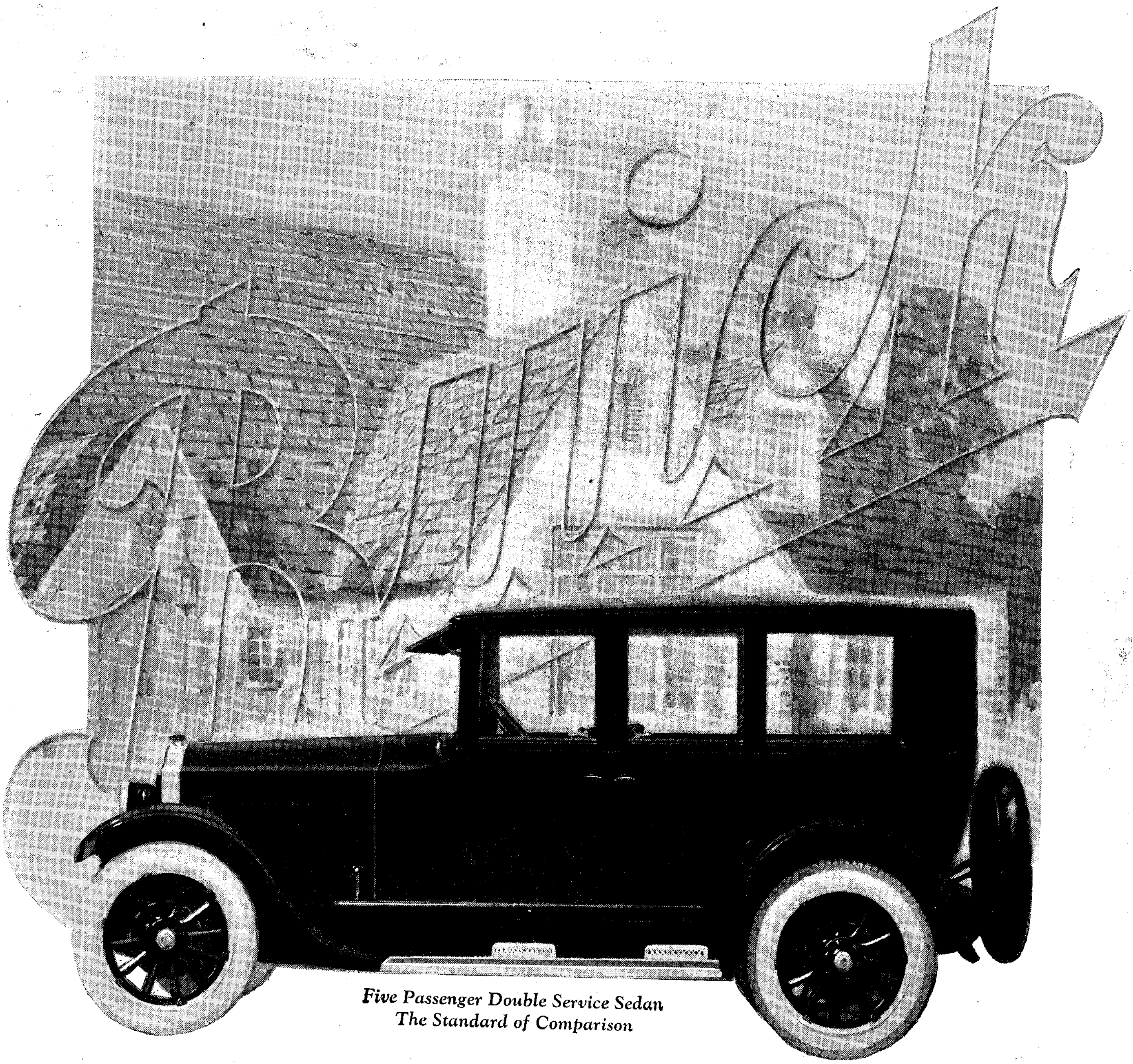
The girls that are singing today—
Of what despair is their art?
Are their faces bitter and fey
With the iron at the heart?

Were the grapes unripe and sour
That gave so acid a wine?
Did they have no sun in their hour?
Were the snows so long on the vine?

(Their eyes are frigid and clear
That turn to our troubled days;
There is no illusion or fear
In the enigmatic gaze.)

Are the strings of steel alone
On the newly-fashioned harp,
That the songs are colder than stone,
That the music is so sharp?

Was it thorn alone that crowned
Each young and beautiful head?
And what mirage have they found
That its dust is sweeter than bread?



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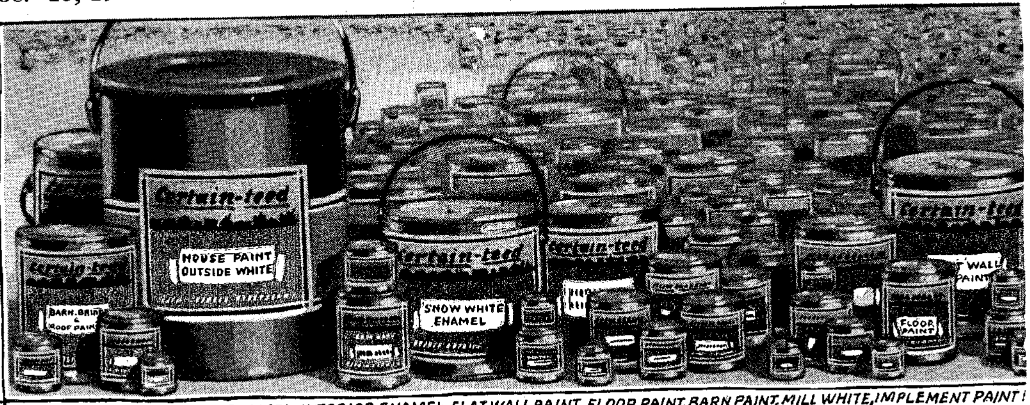
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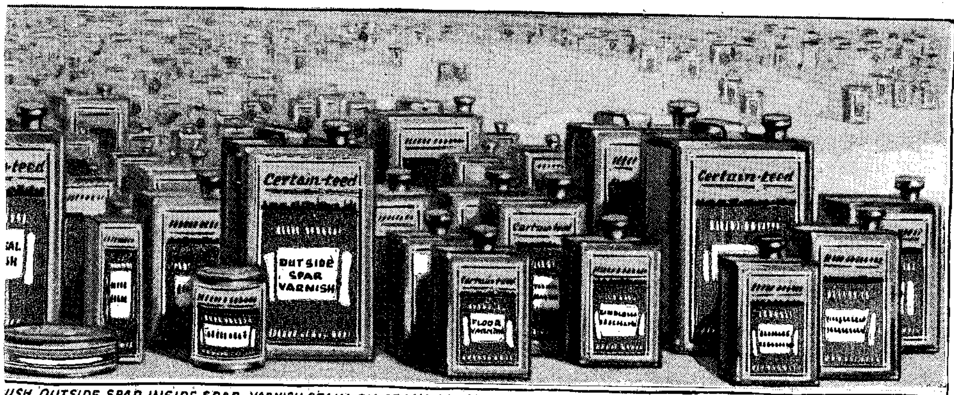
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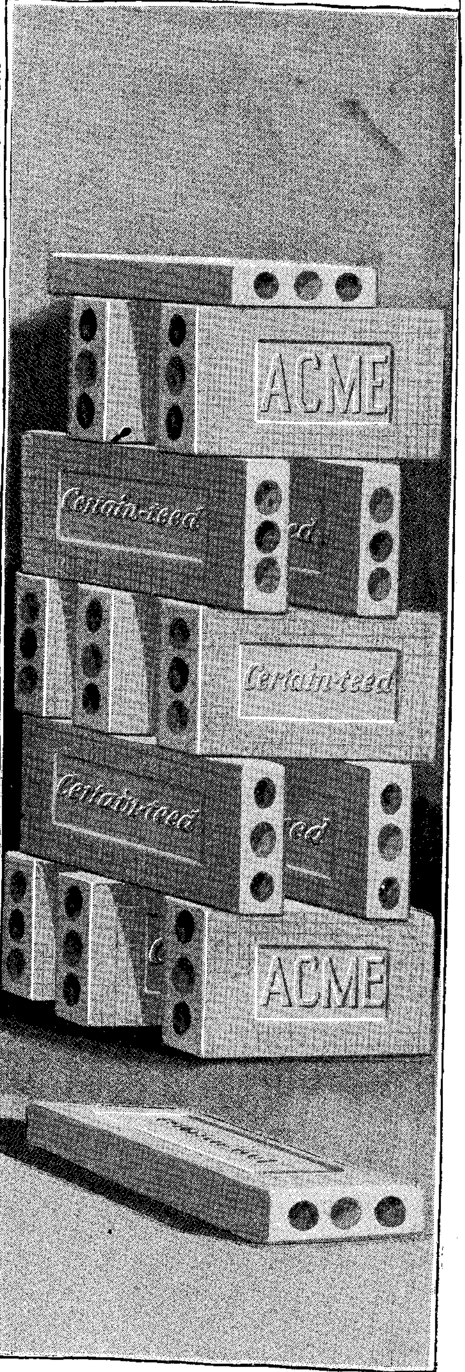
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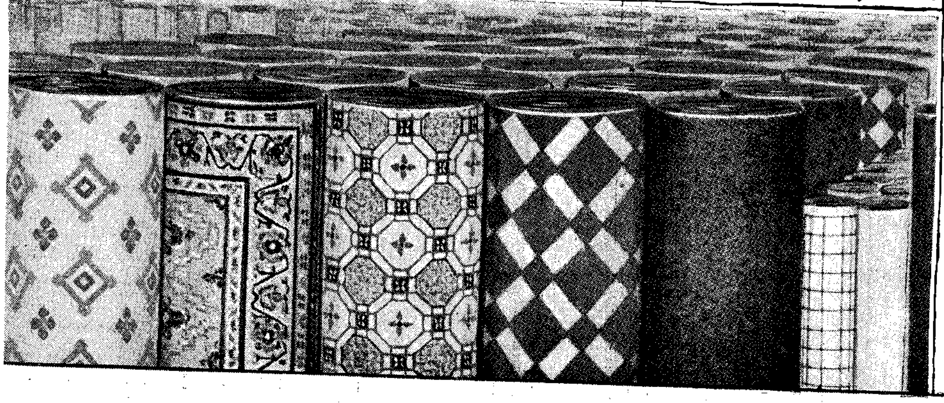

LINOLEUM
OIL CLOTH
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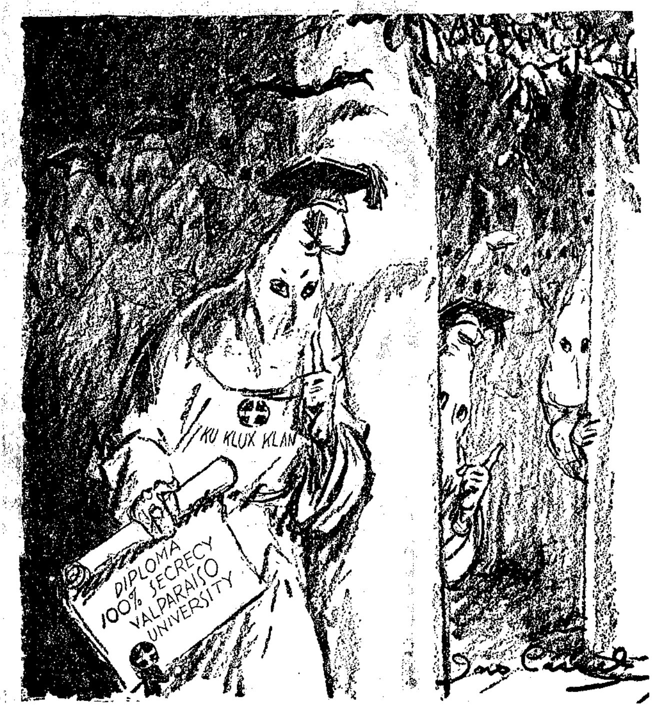
AND RUGS

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE KLAN "BACKS" A COLLEGE

ASSORTED EXCITEMENT ON THE SUBJECT of the Ku Klux Klan received a great boost when the press of the country announced that Valparaiso (Indiana) University had been acquired by the order, and would henceforth be conducted as a "100 per cent. American institution," under the name of "The National University." Newspaper editors devoted columns of speculation to the matter, newspaper cartoonists prepared pages of illustrations. In the midst of this flood of comment, it was announced that technical difficulties would prevent the actual taking over of the institution by the Klan, but that, whether officially in control or not, the Klan would continue to "back" the university. This announcement was made by Milton Elrod, editor of *The Fiery Cross*, a Klan publication, in Indianapolis. Mr. Elrod, who had been conducting negotiations on behalf of the Klan, announced, according to a special report to the New York *Times*, "that the deeds and charter of the university provided that the affairs of the school could not be regulated and administered by any benevolent, charitable, mercenary or fraternal institution. This, he said, would prevent the school from being operated at any time by any particular group. But, he said, Klan officials had notified the trustees of the university that the Klan unofficially would give its moral support to the school 'and would give it all the aid it could to help put the institution back on its feet.'"



COLLEGE YELL—"S-H-H! S-H-H! S-H-H!"

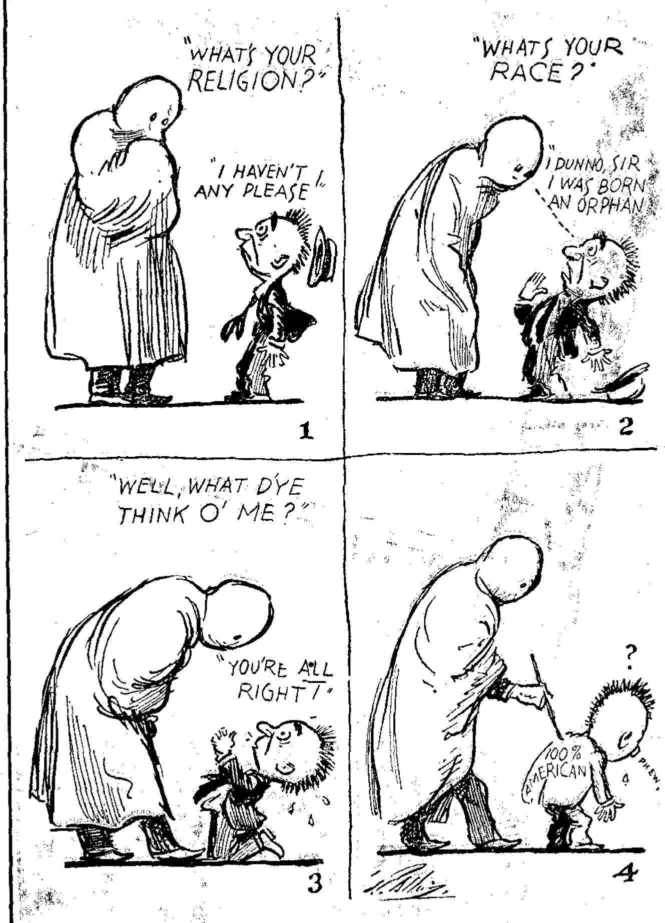
—Cassel in the New York *World*.

The idea of having the Klan back of a university is welcomed by pro-Klan editors, as well as by at least one neutral editor of standing, but, naturally, among the multitude of editors not particularly friendly to the Klan, there is a response ranging from rage to gentle satire. "The primary purpose of the Ku Klux Klan, which is the dissemination of sweetness and light, has suffered to some extent from lack of educational facilities," announces the Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman Review*, which belongs in the satirist group. Of course, admits this critic, "the sheet itself and the fiery cross has been of great aid," but—

> To teach good citizenship and sound American principles it was necessary for the Klan to have at least one college in good working order.
>
> The school, of course, will be "strictly non-sectarian." That is to say, anybody who wants to go may do so, altho because of lack of space no buildings are at present available for branches of the B'nai B'rith, the Knights of Columbus or the Young Men's Colored Republican Club.

The present plant of the University includes sixteen buildings and the property is said to be valued at $1,000,000. A Bible chair and a course in constitutional law, reports the Brooklyn *Eagle*, will be added to the curriculum. The University was organized in 1873. It was conducted for many years with such economy that a poor boy could get an education there, records the Boston *Herald*, "at a total cost for a year that would average about half the cost of the tuition alone for a single term of the recognized universities of the East." It then ranked as one of the most remarkable schools in the United States, says this editor, adding:

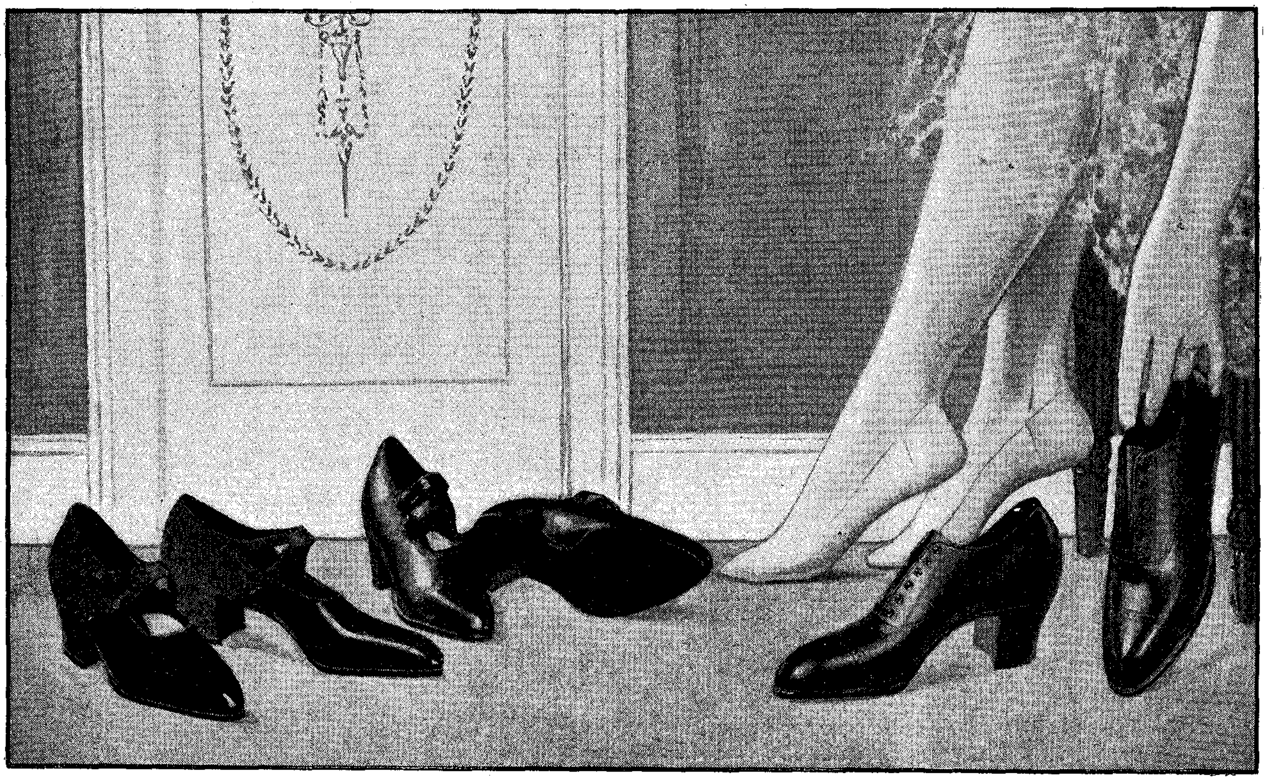
> A university it was not, in the accepted or popular understanding of the term. It had no athletics, no Greek-letter fraternities, no "student activities." It was a place of study and nothing else, and if the student had no money the school gave him opportunities to work his way. At high level it had 5,000 students; in 1920, in spite of the rush to the colleges, it had a thousand less; last year it had but 1,500.



THERE'S NOTHING ELSE TO DO ABOUT IT!

—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

One wonders if changes in policy indicated by the introduction



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Cantilever Stores

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Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302 11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atchison—Bradley Shoe Co.
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
Baltimore—325 North Charles St.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—Newbury St. Cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1059 Leland (near Broadway)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbia, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
Duluth—107 W. First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elkhart—F. A. Blessing
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Great Falls—Paris Dry Goods Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull and Church Sts.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—205 Foster—(Bank Commerce Bldg.)
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Long Beach, Calif.—Farmers' Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store

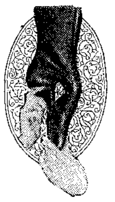
WALKING is a pleasure if your feet are comfortable and free to flex as Nature intends. Shoes made with consideration for the natural outline and flexibility of the foot add to your vitality and endurance.

Trim Cantilever Shoes, with their natural lines and flexible arches, give your foot muscles freedom and strength, and permit you to finish your daily tasks with greater vim.

The arch of the Cantilever Shoe hugs the under curve of your foot, providing gentle, restful support to your arch. This enables your foot to carry the weight of the body easily, without strain. The muscles which hold the 26 small bones of the foot in an arched position are allowed to exercise naturally, because the Cantilever flexible arch acts in harmony with the foot. As these muscles gain strength through exercise, your foot acquires a youthful springiness in contrast with the awkward shoe-bound gait caused by rigid, unnatural footwear.

The graceful lasts, moderate well-set heels, and trimly rounded toes make Cantilevers good looking as well as comfortable. They are shown in several attractive new styles and colorings for the Fall by many dealers.

Except in New York and Chicago, just one, carefully selected store in each town carries Cantilever Shoes. If none of the dealers listed at the left is near you, write to the manufacturers, Morse & Burt, 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. They will send you the name of your nearest Cantilever dealer, and also an authoritative booklet on correct footwear.



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Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Ind.—Hoosier Merc. Co.
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—Schutz
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, O.—Edw. Wren Co.
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—135 Genesee St. (2nd floor)
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Howland Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wichita—Rorabaugh's
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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IT RECEIVES THE MORAL AND FINANCIAL BACKING OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

This is the main building of Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, formerly called the "Poor Man's Harvard." Lately it has got into difficulties, chiefly due to lack of funds, and the Klan has come to its assistance.

of athletics and secret societies explain the falling off. Certainly its existence depended upon maintaining a great number of students, for it was administered upon strictly business principles, and every dollar counted. Students came and went almost at will, depending on their funds.

It may have been more of a huge normal school than a university in the strict meaning of the word. But it served a useful purpose and numbers of young people gained much from it which they did not have the opportunity to seek elsewhere. But the trustees and faculty changed its policies, and a split ensued upon their decision. Instead of staying by the plan which had "made" it, Valparaiso sought to become like other institutions.

It encountered financial difficulties in consequence of the war, says the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which adds that its present owners plan to open it to "students of all races, creeds and colors, if they have the necessary qualifications." The announcement that no discrimination will be made on account of religious belief, race or color, is particularly stimulating to commentators. The Socialist *Call* suggests that, if the Klan is really in control, "maybe the negroes, Jews and Catholics are invited for laboratory purposes." The "Katalog" is not yet out, continues *The Call* irritably, but, if it is prepared by the Klan—

> It undoubtedly will provide a nice kurrikulum in lynching, tarring and feathering, plain and fancy regulation of other people's business, horsewhipping, and modern courtesy.
>
> The latter course will in all probability include laboratory work in treating a lady with deep and punctilious respect, until it is discovered that she has opinions of her own that differ from those of William J. Bryan, William J. Simmons, William J. Burns, and the members of various Southern legislatures. Then the course will develop ways and means of persecuting and torturing her and publicly insulting her in the best and most approved Koo Koo way.
>
> There is to be a domestic science department for the sewing of nightgowns.
>
> Jews will be invited to enter the kollege, no doubt, in order to show the nordics how to be cruel and savage and at the same time to maintain a calm and courteous exterior. Negroes are to be invited to come in, so that the gentlemen of the Invisible Empire may learn how to keep them in "their place," that is, licking the boots of their persecutors. Catholics are to learn what red-blooded Americanism is like by being subjected to whispered hatred, suspicion and a barrage of lies.
>
> Any one who discovers a fact in American history to disturb previously held theory will be expelled.
>
> In athletics the principal games will in all probability be Intercollegiate Lynching, Kompetitive Kowardice and Championship Murder. Gold medals will be given for cruelty, and students will be disqualified from further competition if they display fairness, decency and consideration for others."

The New York *World*, which lately led a brigade of newspaper editors all over the country in a concerted attack on the Klan, is quite as skeptical as *The Call*. "As usual, in the most modern institutions," suggests the editor:

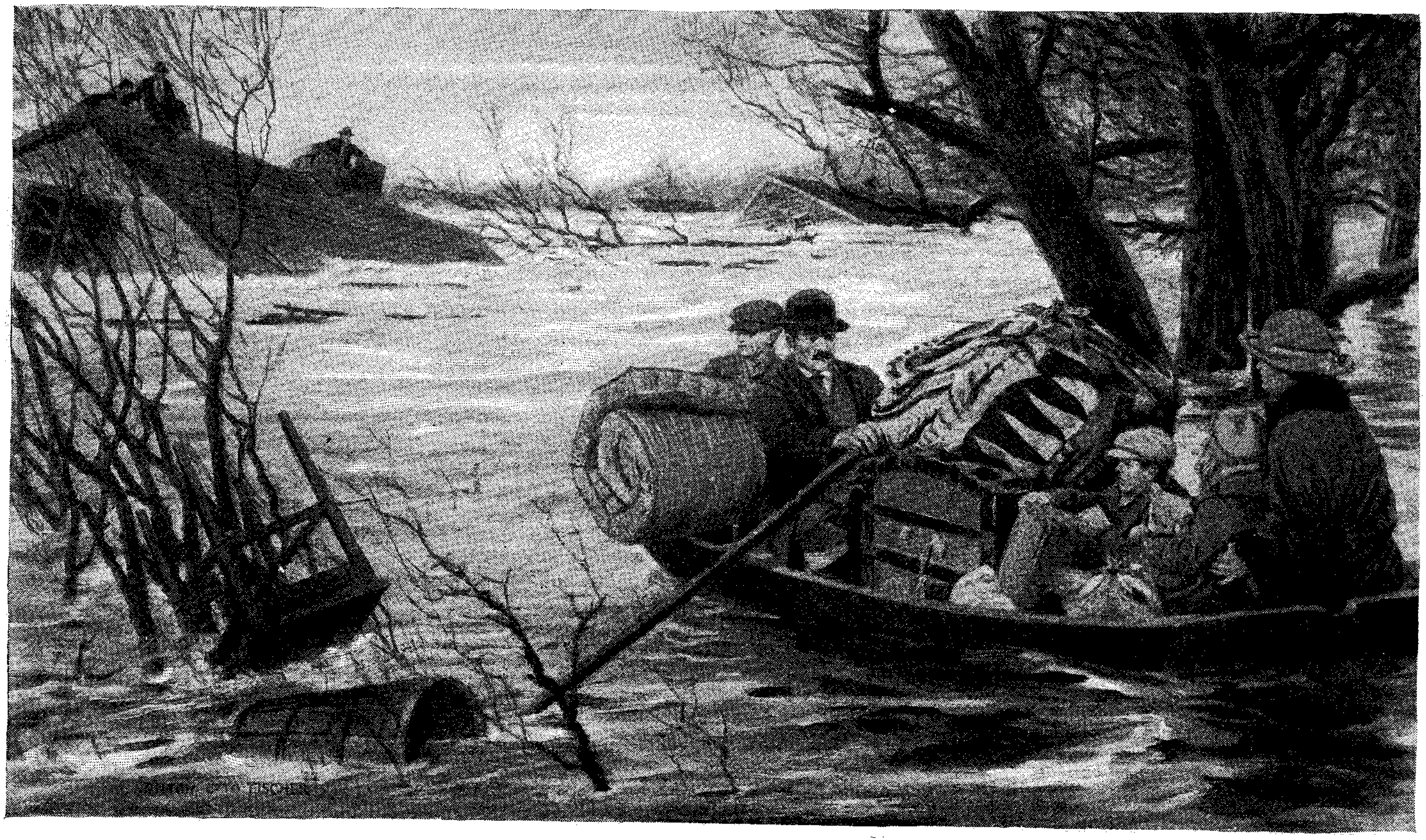
> Instruction in theory and technical detail may be combined. "Reasons for Anglo-Saxon Supremacy" will fall in the former classification; "The Melting Temperature of Tar as a Medium for Affixing Feathers" in the latter. And, so that Valparaiso traditions of mingled work and study shall not be wholly lost, students will no doubt improve their grasp of practical details by "laboratory work" in actual lynching parties under experienced leaders. In the great field of public education this design displays energy and initiative.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is particularly anti-Klan in precept, suggests that the curriculum should include a course on torture. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, also strongly anti-Klan, adds that:

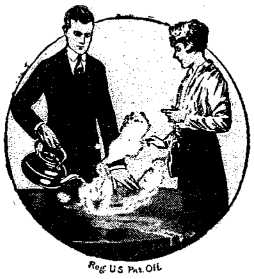
> In several cases persons who were whipt or otherwise reformed have been killed or permanently injured. This is directly attributable to a lack of anatomical knowledge. To flog a woman within an inch of her life, and yet inflict no fatal injury, requires a profound knowledge of physiology, as well as a high degree of skill, and these things can be obtained only through study and preparation, regardless of the flogger's natural gift for the work. Classes in tarring and feathering, too, would enable the students to get the maximum effects with a minimum expenditure of materials.

The Philadelphia *Record* suggests that the University might fittingly substitute, "for the academic mortarboard, the mob cap." Another Philadelphia editor, writing in *The Public Ledger*, suggests that the college yell should be one of "unprecedented savagery," and objects that the Klan remains "the most atrocious caricature of an ideal, the baldest system for commercialization of sentiment and the most efficient hate-making machine ever devised in the United States."

In the meantime, however, reports a staff correspondent of the New York *Herald*, more than 425,000 members have enrolled in the Indiana branch of the Klan, and 90,000 in Kamelia, the woman's auxiliary. It is shown to be a big factor in politics in this State where it is "backing" a national University, and "its power is growing," according to this report. It has a tremendous appeal, undoubtedly, says the writer, for the Hoosier population. "Unlike the majority of



Valspar Weathered the Pueblo Flood



Reg US Pat Off

The famous Valspar boiling water test

During the great Pueblo Flood of June 3rd, 1921, the Dickson home, together with hundreds of other houses, was washed away. Everything was lost, including a Valsparred taboret that Miss Pauline Dickson had made when studying manual training.

Three weeks later the taboret was discovered half buried in the muddy river bank, six miles from the former site of the Dickson home.

Miss Dickson first thought her handiwork was ruined, but was happily surprised. We quote from the letter she sent us, "When the mud was washed off, the taboret was as good as new and the varnish (Valspar) wasn't hurt a bit."

Experiences like this show what surpassing wear and service you can count on getting from Valspar. Its durability is nothing short of remarkable.

Not even *repeated* drenchings with hot and cold water, scalding liquids and steam, acids and alkalies can mar it or turn it white.

Valspar is America's *100% waterproof* varnish—the perfect varnish for floors, tables, front doors and all other woodwork or metal—indoors and out.

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I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample of each product supplied at this special price. Print full mail address plainly.)

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Lit.Dig.9-15-23

Klan centers in the North and Middle West," continues his report:

Men and women alike openly avow their loyalty to the "fiery cross" throughout Indiana. There is hardly a person born in America and of Protestant faith who has not been solicited in Indiana by "salesmen" or ardent members to become affiliated with the order, which is strong financially, politically and religiously there.

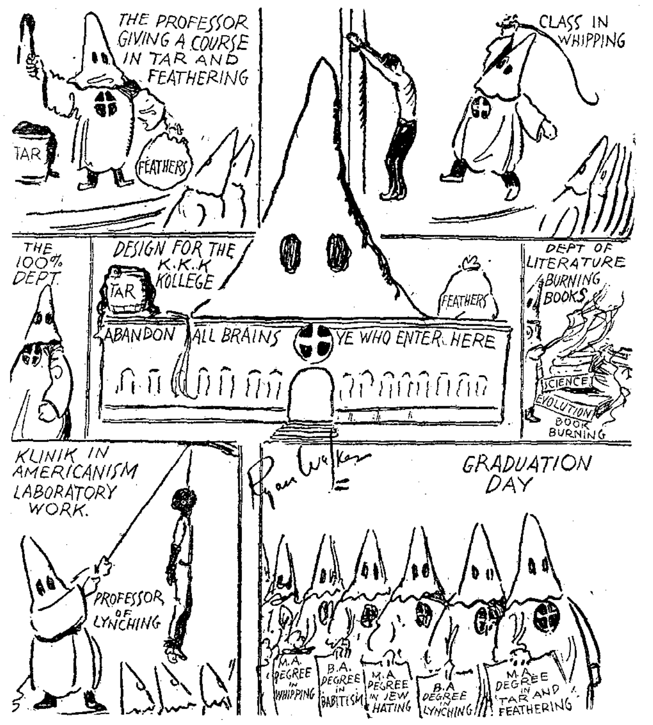
Talks with Klansmen in different sections of the Hoosier State reveal the fact that while the order is opposed to Jews, negroes and Catholics, its main opposition is against the Catholic faith. This religious prejudice is played up to the limit, inducing prospective members to join. The results have been beyond the dreams of the Kleagles and the different Wizards at Atlanta.

As an illustration of the strength of the Klan in Indiana, on the Fourth of July last, in Blaffton, near Kokomo, more than 200,000 Klansmen gathered to celebrate the day. They came in automobiles and trains from every part of the State.

A systematic effort by opponents of the Klan was carried out with precision to inconvenience motorists who were not familiar with the roads around Kokomo. Klansmen were delayed in reaching the city for the reason that road signs were so changed as to misguide hundreds. The spurious signs were torn down by parties of Klansmen who learned of the plot.

The Indiana State edition of *The Fiery Cross*, the official organ of the realm of Indiana "First in Klandom," published in Indianapolis, is sold on the streets and newsstands throughout the State. It is published every Friday and is a twelve-page affair, claiming a circulation of between 125,000 and 150,000. There are four pages of advertising scattered through the paper.

To combat *The Fiery Cross*, an unofficial Catholic weekly called *Tolerance* is also sold on the streets of Indianapolis and other cities throughout Indiana, but is seldom seen on newsstands, the majority of which are owned or controlled by members of the Klan.


THE PROFESSOR GIVING A COURSE IN TAR AND FEATHERING
TAR
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CLASS IN WHIPPING
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DESIGN FOR THE K.K.K KOLLEGE
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M.A. DEGREE IN JEW HATING
B.A. DEGREE IN LYNCHING
M.A. DEGREE IN TAR AND FEATHERING

A SOCIALIST IDEA OF THE COLLEGE IN OPERATION

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

Under the caption of "A Klansman's Creed," which appears in each issue of *The Fiery Cross*, is the following:

"I believe in God and in the tenets of the Christian religion and that a godless nation can not long prosper.

"I believe that a Church that is not grounded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and to man.

"I believe that a Church that does not have the welfare of the common people at heart is unworthy.

"I believe in the eternal separation of Church and State.

"I hold no allegiance to any foreign Government, Emperor, King, Pope or any other foreign, political or religious power.

"I hold my allegiance to the Stars and Stripes next to my allegiance to God alone.

"I believe in just laws and liberty.

"I believe in the upholding of the Constitution of these United States.

"I believe that our free public school is the corner-stone of good government, and that those who are seeking to destroy it are enemies of our Republic and are unworthy of citizenship.

"I believe in freedom of speech.

"I believe in a free press uncontrolled by political parties or by religious sects.

"I believe in law and order.

"I believe in the protection of our pure womanhood.

"I do not believe in mob violence, but I do believe that laws should be enacted to prevent the causes of mob violence.

"I believe in a closer relationship of capital and labor.

"I believe in the prevention of unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators.

"I believe in the limitation of foreign immigration.

"I am a native born American citizen, and I believe my rights in this country are superior to those of foreigners."

At the recent convention of the Rainbow Division Veterans Association in Indianapolis, records this correspondent:

The delegates from twenty-six States were shocked when their senior chaplain, Father Francis Patrick Duffy, became the target of members of the Klan. Father Duffy passed through many baptisms of fire on the battle-fields of France with the old Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. He is beloved by men of all religious beliefs.

On July 15 last, the fifth anniversary of the battle of Champagne, in which the Rainbow Division took part, a memorial service of the soldier dead of the division took place in the Cadle Tabernacle in Indianapolis, attended by 12,000 persons, including the Gypsy Smith Choir of 1,200 voices.

Two days previous to the services Father Duffy's name appeared on the program, and was so published in the local newspapers. The Marion county committee of the Rainbow veterans, made up of former members of the 150th Heavy Artillery, received a call from a committee of Klansmen, who asked that Father Duffy's name be stricken from the program for the reason that he was a Catholic. This made the veterans mad clean through. They said to the Klansmen:

"You go to hell; Father Duffy was in the Rainbow and this division knew no question of creed. He is one of our buddies, and he is going to speak, and if you people don't like it you can get off the stage, and that's that!"

The Father Duffy incident is only an illustration of how "drunk with power" the Klan is in Indiana.

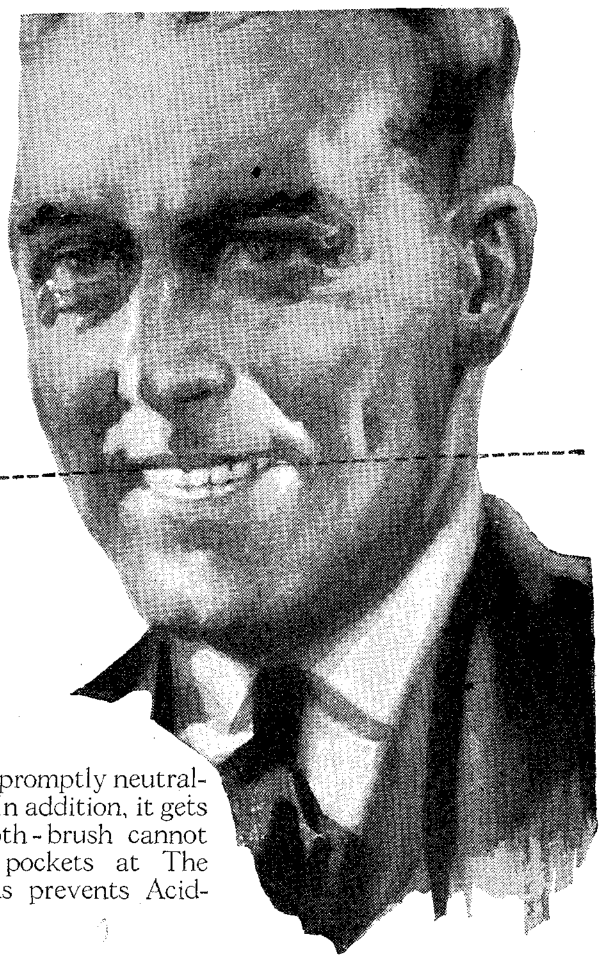
The possibility that the Klan may become more tolerant, that its activities in Indiana may be rather pro-American than opposed to American institutions, is suggested by the editor of the New York *Tribune*, who writes on the new "National University" under the title of "College or Kollege?" He records and comments:

The Ku Klux Klan has picked up Valparaiso University at a bargain and intends to run the Indiana college, if reports are true, in a manner to which even those who think all evil of the Klan can not take exception. It will be an astonishing announcement to those who have been persuaded that this organization existed largely for the purpose of promoting intolerance that Valparaiso, under the new name of the National University, will be open to all students regardless of race, color or religion.

Altho fallen on evil days "the poor man's Harvard" has still a fairly large and representative student body which the Klan management evidently hopes to retain, offering a full college course, and promising enlargement and betterment of the plant. Probably there is not a son of a kleagle or grand titan at present in the institution. They may arrive in force at the fall term. It would be remarkable if the college should not turn into a Klan nursery, with Klan doctrines a major study in the curriculum.

The sheeted knights have made themselves obnoxious in a number of States by ruffian actions, by bullying and persecution of those whose conduct, morals or opinions they disapproved. They have not increased their good repute in New York by their sleight-of-hand with their certificate of incorporation, leading to its rejection by a Supreme Court justice.

For all the high professions of the Ku Klux Klan, how much that is sinister do the veils and pillowcases of secrecy conceal? There is the riddle that worries fair-minded Americans anxious to do justice to the Klan in so far as it is a benevolent propagator of Americanism. Nobody can find fault with a perfectly open adventure in higher education. In the Valparaiso enterprise the Klan is putting its best foot forward, and its true friends and supporters will hope that the new adventure marks a beginning of better things.



Your whole life long— Acid-Erosion threatens at

THE DANGER LINE

Just at the edge of the gums
—There where the enamel ends
—There is THE DANGER LINE

THERE is a tiny ridge on the surface of your teeth at the gum line. It is where the hard, protective enamel stops and the softer, bony structure of the tooth begins. This is The Danger Line.

It is usually exposed by the recession of the gums so that you can detect it.

What happens there

The edges of your gums are round. They form a little triangular crevice where they come into contact with the teeth at The Danger Line. Food particles lodge here. Through bacterial decomposition they form acids which, with other acids, eat into the teeth. This is Acid-Erosion—a forerunner of tooth decay.

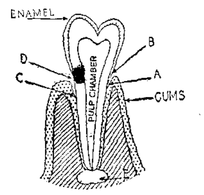
Decay at The Danger Line spreads rapidly because your teeth are not protected by enamel. The gums become infected and diseased. Pus pockets, or abscesses, form around the roots of the teeth, and the poisonous products of bacteria are absorbed directly into the system, often causing rheumatism, heart-disease and other serious infections.

Dental authorities have searched for many years to find a safe, positive preventive for Acid-Erosion. Nearly all now agree that milk of magnesia is by far the best product available. Its use promptly neutralizes all mouth acids. In addition, it gets into crevices your tooth-brush cannot reach, and into the pockets at The Danger Line and thus prevents Acid-Erosion.

Now—in Squibb's Dental Cream

A remarkable achievement by the Squibb Laboratories now enables you to get Squibb's Milk of Magnesia in a pleasantly flavored, concentrated form in an ideal dental cream.

Squibb's Dental Cream brings you all the advantages of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia—plus the essential cleansing and polishing properties required to keep your teeth bright, clean and attractive. It positively prevents Acid-Erosion. It relieves and stimulates irritated gums. It allays the sensitiveness of acid-eroded or decayed teeth.



Sectional drawing of an ordinary tooth and gums
"A" is The Danger Line. "B" is the V-shaped crevice. "C" shows recession of gums. "D" is decay at The Danger Line. Abscesses form at "E."

If your druggist hasn't Squibb's Dental Cream, mail us the coupon below with ten cents for a generous trial tube. You will be pleased from the first day you use it!

Every tube of Squibb's Dental Cream is guaranteed by E. R. Squibb & Sons, chemists to the medical and dental professions for more than sixty years.

Users of Squibb's Dental Cream will be glad to know that they can also get Squibb's Milk of Magnesia in convenient size bottles from their druggist.

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

Made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia

THE "PRICELESS INGREDIENT" OF EVERY PRODUCT
IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

Copyright 1923, E. R. Squibb & Sons.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, 80 Beekman St., New York, N. Y. *Dept. 9 LD*

Enclosed find 10 cents to cover wrapping and mailing on a generous size sample tube of Squibb's Dental Cream.

Name...
Address......................................
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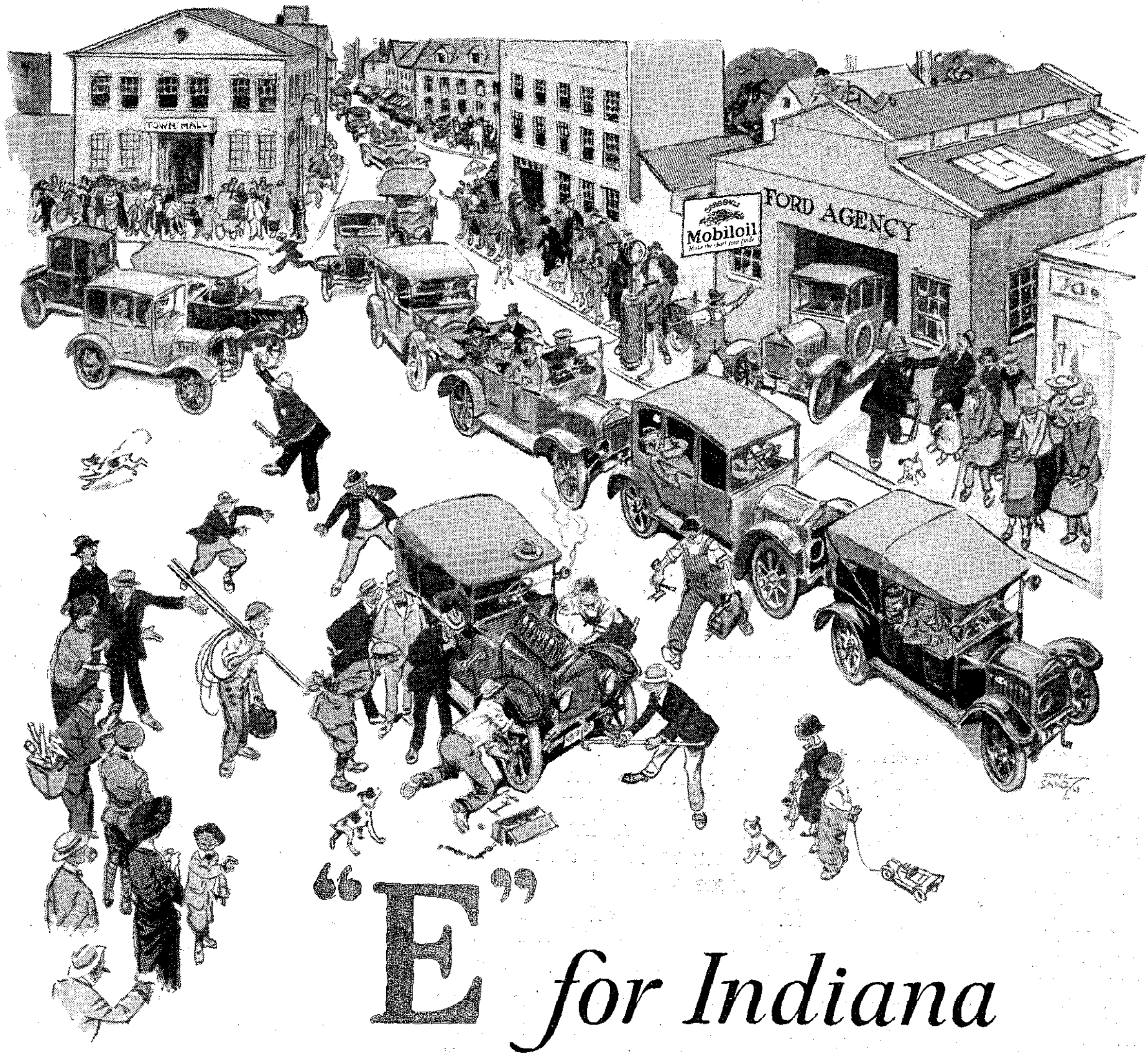
State..



"E" for Indiana

What happened to the one Ford owner in an Indiana village who *didn't* use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

OUR mail gets richer every day in endorsements from Ford owners who have discovered the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." A recent report from Indiana is especially interesting.

The Ford agency in a certain Indiana village started using Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" exclusively in all new cars sold. Owners were urged to continue the use of this oil. Since then, this agency has sold nearly 100 Fords. Only one of these owners reported any engine or lubricating trouble.

This one trouble case consisted of chattering bands. The owner of the car was questioned. He admitted that he had changed from Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" to another oil.

The bands were replaced. The owner has returned to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

Clean-cut superiorities

This wholesale evidence of the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" again demonstrates these facts:

(1) Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" flows easily and at once runs out of the pet-cock when the oil is up to the proper level. Thus, correct oil level is assured.

(2) The clean-burning character of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" minimizes carbon formation in the Ford engine. It also protects you against sticky valves.

(3) The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" enables it to reach and lubricate every bearing surface with ease.

(4) Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" gives positive and immediate clutch engagement and disengagement. There is no "creeping."

(5) The body and character of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" enable it to reach and thoroughly lubricate the transmission sleeves, gears and bearings.

(6) Distributing freely to every frictional surface, and retaining adequate body under Ford heat conditions, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" assures thorough lubrication with a minimum of heat.

Beware of By-product oils

Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced by a company which specializes in *lubrication*. The crude stocks are chosen entirely for their *lubricating value*—not for their high gasoline yield.

The refining of Gargoyle Mobiloil is done slowly and at lower temperatures than are commonly employed. The added carefulness in production includes many steps which are commonly considered unnecessary.

A 5-gallon can of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will give you an astonishing amount of trouble-free mileage in your Ford car.

For the differential of Ford cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

Mobiloil
"E"
Ford Cars
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Fair Retail Price—30c a Quart

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit.

Lower prices often accompany substitution of low quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest and the Far West.

Domestic Branches

New York
(*Main Office*)
Philadelphia
Indianapolis
Milwaukee
Buffalo

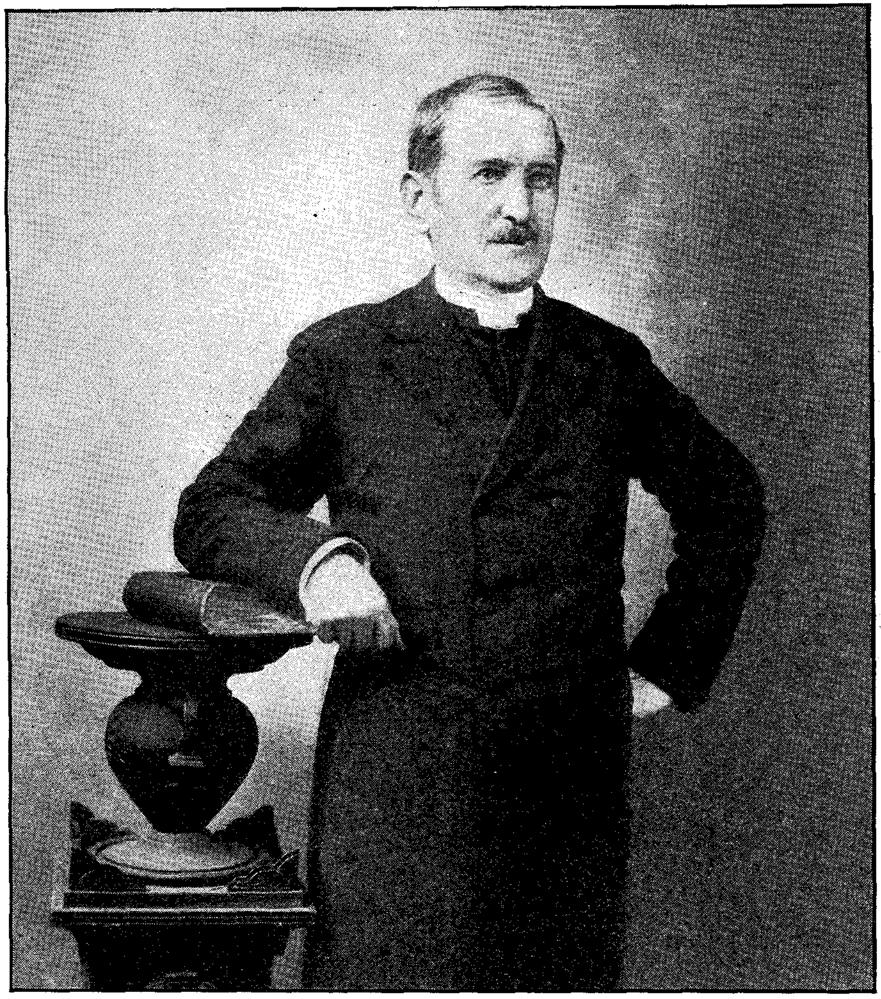
Boston
Detroit
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Rochester

Chicago
Pittsburgh
Kansas City, Kan.
Dallas
Oklahoma City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

HE SERVED WITH "STONEWALL" JACKSON

A SOUTHERN gentleman, a minister of the Gospel, died the other day in Richmond, carrying with him a wealth of the richest tradition of the old South, including personal recollections of "Stonewall" Jackson. "It was the memory of the great events that he had shared," writes the editor of the Richmond *News Leader*, in the course of a striking two-column valedictory; "it was the impress of the mighty men among whom he had walked, it was the modest consciousness that he represented to youth the ideals and traditions of 'Stonewall' Jackson—it was this that marked out Rev. James Power Smith." He was the last survivor of the staff of General Jackson, that strange staff, chosen in part because of the religious fervor of its members. Dr. Smith owed his elevation from an artillery corporal partly to the fact that he wore the cloth. "Here he would come down the street," writes the Richmond editor, describing the former staff officer as he appeared in later days:



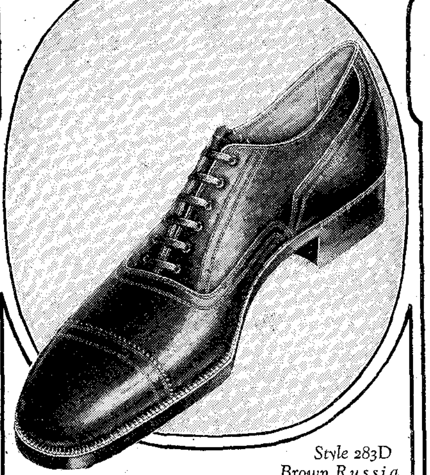
Photograph by courtesy of the Richmond "News Leader"

CARRYING THE IMPRESS OF A GREAT CRISIS

The Rev. James Power Smith, who died recently in Richmond, was the last surviving staff officer of General Jackson, whose last moments he watched beside.

> Small and slight of figure, but walking rapidly and with a grace a king might have craved. His air was that of reflection and of decision, and accentuated the reserve his long clerical coat and his austere vest suggested. But when he paused to acknowledge a greeting, it was with dignity and humility blended. You could not fail to observe the fine lines and the poise of his head, the flash of his eye, and the ring of his voice, even tho the winds of eighty winters had tried to howl it down. A moment he would speak and then he would be gone, at the same rapid pace and with the same distinction. What was it made him so? What was it that stamped him as a man not cast in the mold Nature indifferently employs in her sullen humors? What made you look long at him, even before you knew him?
>
> It was not physical peculiarity, for he was in appearance much as other intellectuals of his age. It was not the fact that he was a minister of the Gospel, who never forgot his calling. It was not even that he had more than the average of the culture that marked his generation. It was the memory of the great events he had shared, it was the impress of the mighty men among whom he had walked, it was the modest consciousness that he represented to youth the ideals and the traditions of "Stonewall" Jackson—it was this that marked out Rev. James Power Smith.

Until that great day in September, 1862, Mr. Smith's career was that of many another educated boy from the "border States." Drawn from college by the roll of drums, which always has bewitched youth, he joined that premier command of cannoneers, the Rockbridge artillery. With that company he fought at First Manassas, and in moments snatched from his duty ministered to those the fleeing Federals had left behind. "As I placed a knapsack under the head of a poor sufferer in blue," he wrote years afterward, "he struggled



Style 283D
Brown Russia
Calfskin Brogue
Oxford

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Styled for Comfort
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There is a wide selection of Hanover Shoes. Shoes for street wear, for sports, for dress—in different leathers, styles, lasts and colors. Shoes for every occasion and every taste.

Hanover Shoes are uniform in quality. Genuine leather and honest workmanship in every shoe. Dependable for wear and attractive in design.

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This is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores. If there is no Hanover Store near you, we will fit you from Hanover. Write for catalog.

The HANOVER SHOE, Hanover, Pa.
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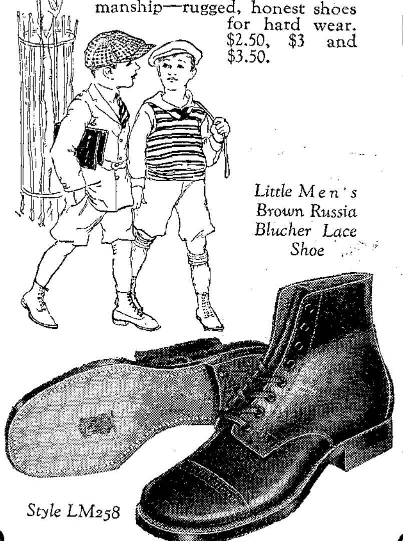
School Days—

Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men—finest leathers available—careful, thorough workmanship—rugged, honest shoes for hard wear. $2.50, $3 and $3.50.



Little Men's
Brown Russia
Blucher Lace
Shoe

Style LM258

Is Your Paper Too Cheap?

IS it cheap in appearance? Are you losing more actual dollars in prestige—and in orders—than you save in price?

People judge you by your stationery, you know, just as they judge you by your clothes. Paper that is obviously cheap—no matter how low the price—is seldom an economy.

You may not want to buy the finest paper made, yet there's no reason why you should go to the other extreme and use paper that is obviously cheap. Good paper need not be expensive.

Danish Bond, for instance, comes close to being the finest bond paper made. (You would have to be a paper expert almost to tell the difference!) Yet it sells for considerably less!—a most unusual balance in favor of the purchaser.

Make it a point to get prices and samples of Danish Bond the next time you order letterheads, office forms, circulars, folders, announcements, etc. Write or telephone your regular printer, stationer or lithographer.

DANISH BOND

ONE OF THE LINE OF PAPERS WATER-MARKED DANISH

Made in the hills of Berkshire County by the

B. D. RISING PAPER CO.

Housatonic, Massachusetts

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

feebly to draw something from his pocket. To his unuttered desire I drew out the small photograph of a woman and child, and while I held it up before his gaze, his eyes closed and the husband and father was gone." Bloody, tragic business this for a ministerial student, a preacher's son, and more of it ahead. For young Smith was of the Stonewall brigade, which had to fight that wonder-campaign the next spring. The Federals were driven back, the Army of the Valley journeyed to Eastern Virginia to aid in the battles of the Seven Days; then came Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas. Young Smith by that time was a corporal and sat proudly on one of the caissons as the Rockbridge artillery crossed the Potomac and entered into the enemy's country.

Smith was known in Frederick and received in answer to a friendly call an invitation to a meal. "My surprize and chagrin were great when there came in to dine no less a party than General Robert E. Lee and his staff, well-drest and toileted. The private solider made an effort to escape, but was captured and brought back; and, seated for protection by the side of the lady of the home, he permitted the generals and colonels to do the talking and ate a dinner not yet forgotten."

The next day came the great opportunity. For—

Smith had met General Jackson when the hero of the valley had been awkward Major Jackson of the V. M. I. The two had chatted together very pleasantly at a wedding in Rockbridge. Smith, moreover, had seen and heard Jackson often during the campaigns of 1861–1862, but probably he had never imagined Jackson remembered him until, on the very day after that silent dinner, he received orders to report at General Jackson's headquarters. Jackson received him, and with all the simplicity in the world offered him a commission as captain and aide-de-camp on his staff. Smith had not dreamed of that fame. "If he had said that I, an artillery corporal, was to be a major-general, I could not have been more surprized."

Perhaps, in his modesty, Dr. Smith never would admit the reason for that sudden promotion, but it was plain enough to those who knew Jackson. He had a tenderness for Presbyterian ministers—was not his chief of staff a divine of standing, the Rev. Dr. Major Dabney?—and he was anxious to associate with him men who had ability, background and character. Jackson's topographical engineer, his medical director, his commissary, and his quartermaster were chosen for their technical knowledge. "But the remainder of his assistants," says Henderson, "with the exception of the chief of artillery, owed their appointments rather to their character than to their professional abilities." That was true of James Power Smith.

Of the months that followed, Dr. Smith wrote fully in his "With Stonewall Jackson in the Army of Northern Virginia." He told a score of pretty stories in that fascinating little volume, and he gave to Henderson some of the most charming incidents used by that master-biographer in his matchless study of Jackson. The character of the great "Stonewall" was illuminated and softened in public opinion by the superb memory of Dr. Smith. He recalled not merely the great events, but the characteristic little incidents. He gave the world, for instance, the story of the conspicuous band of gold braid that Mrs. Jackson put about her husband's cap. He dared not remove it for fear of offending her, but in the winter of 1862–1863, he ripped it off at Moss Neck and tied it about the locks of little Janie Corbin, his host's daughter.

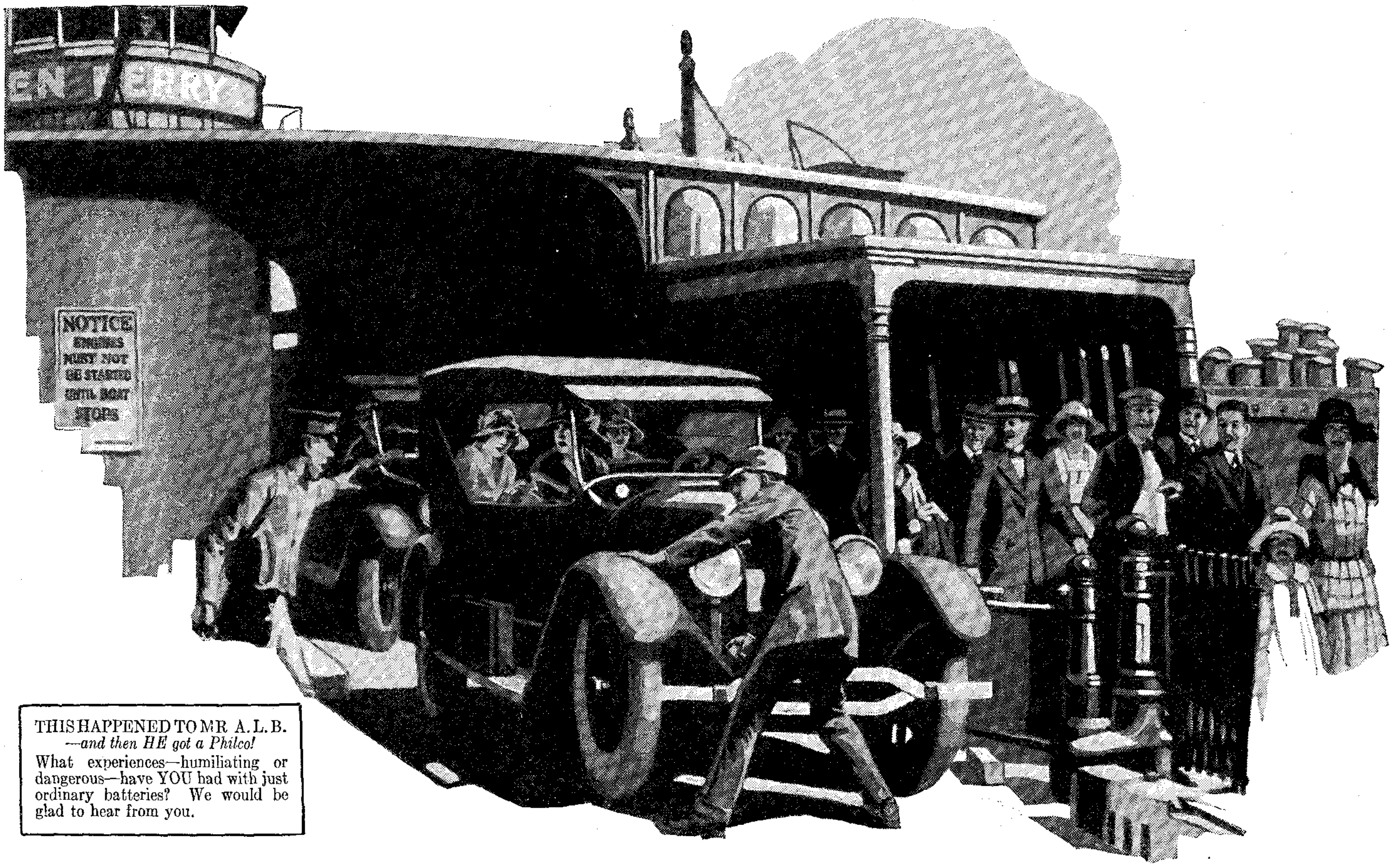
It fell to Dr. Smith's lot to announce both to Jackson and to Lee the first news of Hooker's crossing the Rappahannock. On April 29, 1863—

Jackson had spent the previous evening at Mr. Yerby's, where Mrs. Jackson had brought their new baby for the soldier to see. As soon as Jackson heard of Hooker's movements, he sent Smith to Lee's headquarters. "I entered his tent," Dr. Smith subsequently said, "and woke the general. Turning his feet out of his cot, he sat upon its side and I gave him tidings from the front. Expressing no surprise, he playfully said: 'Well, I thought I heard firing, and was beginning to think it was time some of you young fellows were coming to tell me what it was all about. Tell your good general that I am sure he knows what to do. I will meet him at the front very soon.' That single experience, participation in that great episode, would have been a memory rich enough for most mortals, but it was only the preliminary. On the night of May 1–2 Captain Smith was sent by General Lee on an errand to A. P. Hill, and on his return found headquarters bivouacked on the pine-tags under the heavens. He woke General Lee, reported, and had a few moments of high fun with the commanding general, who seems to have delighted in teasing Smith. The tired aide then fell asleep on his saddle blanket. What next he saw is one of the great pictures in American history, a picture that none described as he and probably only two or three others were privileged to see—Lee and Jackson planning the famous movement around Hooker's Army that decided the battle and cost Jackson his life. Dr. Smith's own account is gripping:

"Some time after midnight I was awakened by the chill of the early morning hours, and, turning over, caught a glimpse of a little flame on the slope above me, and, sitting up to see what it meant, I saw, bending over a scant fire of twigs, two men seated on old cracker-boxes and warming their hands over the little fire. I had to rub my eyes and collect my wits to recognize the figures of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Who can tell the story of that quiet council of war between two sleeping armies? Nothing remains on record to tell of plans discust, and dangers weighed, and a great purpose formed, except the story of the great day so soon to follow."

Smith did not wake again till broad daylight, when some one kicked him and told him Jackson wanted him. "As I leaped to my feet, the rhythmic click of the canteens of marching infantry caught my ear. Already in motion! What could it mean?"

He quickly mounted, overtook Jackson and had the honor of riding for a few miles on the last march of that heroic paladin. To his last days Dr. Smith recalled this picture of Jackson: "His cap was pulled low over his eyes, and, looking up from under the vizor, with lips comprest, indicating the firm purpose within, he nodded to me, and in brief and rapid utterances, without a superfluous word, as tho all were distinctly formed in his mind and beyond question, he gave me orders for our wagon and


EN FERRY
NOTICE
ENGINES MUST NOT BE STARTED UNTIL BOAT STOPS

THIS HAPPENED TO MR. A. L. B.
—and then HE got a Philco!
What experiences—humiliating or dangerous—have YOU had with just ordinary batteries? We would be glad to hear from you.

"Then I got my Philco!"

"My old battery flunked on a Lackawanna ferry—Hoboken to 23rd Street—and I held up the whole boat until finally pushed off. Then I got MY Philco!" writes A. L. B., of South Orange, N. J.

Whirling a big engine—summer or winter—*is no job for an ordinary battery.* To avoid the humiliations and dangers of battery failure—GET YOUR PHILCO NOW!

The Philco Diamond-Grid Battery—with its tremendous surplus power and excess capacity—its famous Diamond-Grid plates and other exclusive Philco features—is built up to a quality standard, not down to a competitive price.

Yet you can now obtain a genuine power-packed Philco Diamond-Grid Battery *at less cost than just an ordinary battery.* Tremendous increase in Philco sales—efficient manufacture—economical distribution—have made this possible.

For safety, comfort, economy—for quick starts, steady ignition, brilliant lights—GET A PHILCO! The nearest Philco Service Station has the right type for your car. Write for a complimentary copy of our new booklet, "How to Stretch Your Battery Dollar."

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Philco Batteries are standard also for farm lighting and isolated power services; for radio, electric motor trucks, industrial tractors, mine locomotives and passenger cars; marine work, auxiliary power, etc. Whatever you use batteries for, write Philco.

Lowest prices in history

A genuine, full-powered guaranteed

PHILCO BATTERY

$17.85 war tax paid

$17.85 is the exchange price east of the Mississippi River for Ford, Chevrolet, Overland, Star and other light cars. Genuine Philco Diamond-Grid Batteries for all other cars reduced proportionately.

Tremendous increased Philco sales—efficient manufacture—economical distribution—have made these extraordinary reductions now possible.

There is a long-life, power-packed Philco Diamond-Grid Battery for every make and model of car.

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LOOK FOR THIS SIGN OF PHILCO SERVICE

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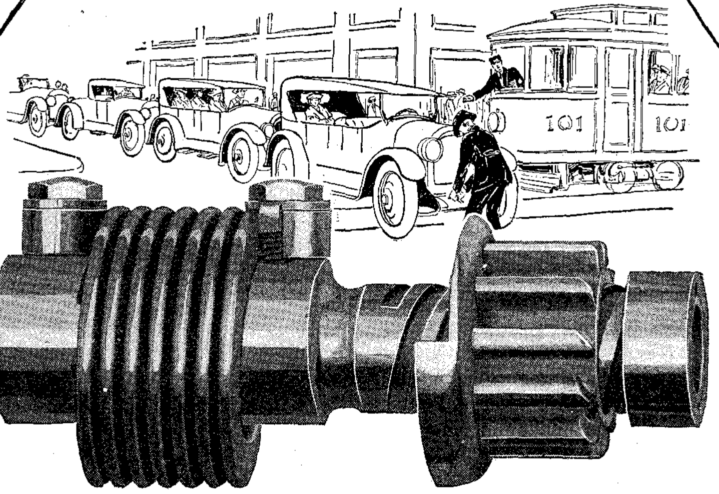
Over 5,500 Philco Stations all over the U. S. There is one near you. Write for address if necessary.

The Bendix Drive

The "Mechanical Hand" that Cranks Your Car.



Stalled on Tracks

no "cranking" by hand!

On the street car tracks—stalled! In the old days horns honked—street cars clanged—while you got out and "cranked". Remember?

The electric starter ended "hand-cranking" and furnished a safe, easy, convenient method of starting that gives timely service wherever cars are driven. And in this vital service The Bendix Drive has a very important part.

The Bendix Drive is a "mechanical arm and hand", for which your starting motor supplies the "muscle".

The Bendix Drive is attached to the armature shaft of your electric starting motor where it functions automatically as the connecting link between your starting motor and engine.

The Bendix Drive automatically takes hold of your fly wheel—turns your engine over—starts it—then automatically "lets go", and waits until you need it again.

The vast need filled by The Bendix Drive, and its dependable performance, are evidenced by the fact that it is standard equipment on the electric starters of a large majority of the world's automobiles and trucks.

More than 4,000 dealers and garages supply genuine service parts for Bendix Drive. Look for the name "Bendix" on each genuine part.

The BENDIX DRIVE

Manufactured By

ECLIPSE MACHINE CO., ELMIRA, N. Y.
ECLIPSE MACHINE COMPANY, LTD.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

ammunition trains." Smith discharged this duty and overtook the General just at the moment when he was writing the "last dispatch," the original of which, a priceless relic, is in the State library. After this scrawl had been dispatched, Smith rode on with Jackson until Rodes's division was in position for the charge. Here is what Smith then saw and heard:

"Upon his stout-built, long-paced little sorrel, Jackson sat, with visor low over his eyes and lips compress, and with his watch in his hand. On his right sat Robert E. Rodes, the very picture of a soldier, and every inch all that he appeared. Upon Rodes's right sat Major Blackford.

"'Are you ready, General Rodes?' said Jackson.

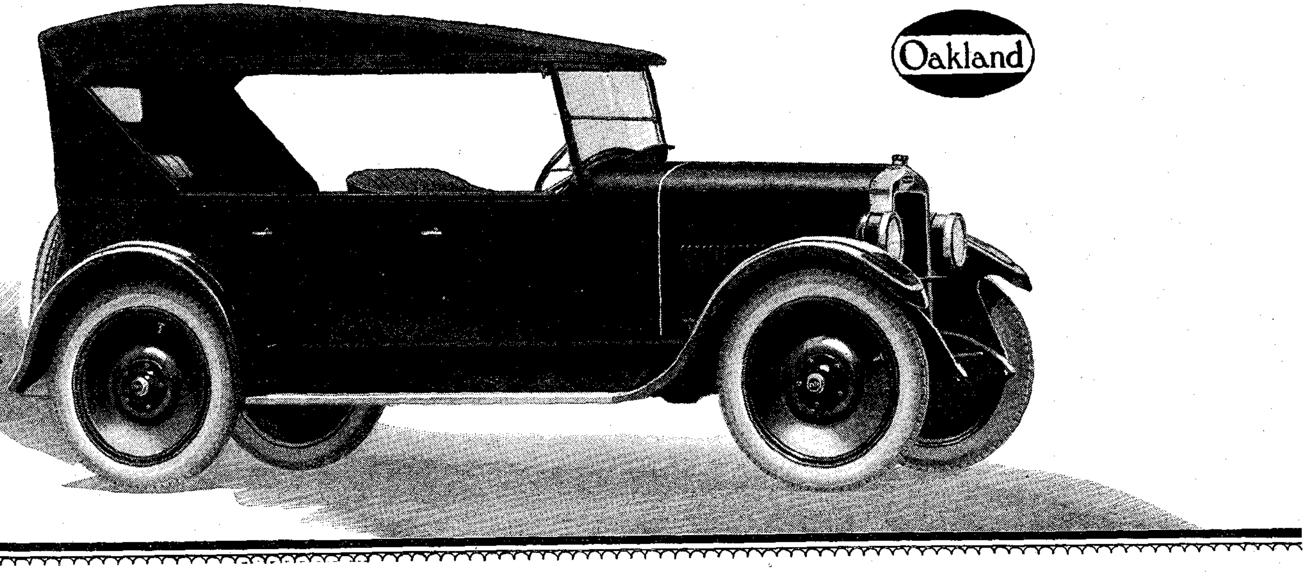
"'Yes, sir!' replied Rodes, impatient for the advance.

"'You can go forward then,' said Jackson.

"A nod from Rodes was order enough for Blackford, and then suddenly the woods rang with the bugle call, and back came the responses from bugles on the right and the left, and the long line of skirmishers through the wild thicket of undergrowth sprang eagerly to their work, followed promptly by the quick steps of the line of battle. For a moment all the troops seemed buried in the depths of the gloomy forests, and then suddenly the echoes waked and swept the country for miles, never failing until heard at the headquarters of Hooker at Chancellorsville—the wild 'rebel yell' of the long Confederate lines."

The dénouement Dr. Smith never shunned. He wrote how he met the wounded Jackson coming back from the front, where he had been fired upon by his own troops; he told how he stript Jackson's arm and applied the bandages that probably delayed "Stonewall's" end. He gave, as one tells of unescapable grief, the story of the desperate struggle with the stretcher in the dark and among the rearing horses. He described, without a touch of heroics, how he stooped when a furious fire broke over them, and held back Jackson who attempted to rise. His uniform in the Confederate Museum, with Jackson's blood upon it, attests the fidelity of his service. He heard Jackson give his last order to Pender; he watched all night by Jackson's side; he read to him the next day General Lee's glorious message of praise, and he heard Jackson say, "General Lee is very kind, but he should give the praise to God." These things, to repeat, Dr. Smith set down in duty to history, and when he told of them in private conversation, his voice swelled most proudly as he recounted the triumph of Jackson's faith. For the rest, the shadow of the tragedy hung over him through life—not oppressively, but so constantly that when the end was drawing on, Dr. Smith's mind wandered back to those terrible days of heart-breaking suspense. Mistaking his own son for a comrade of earlier days he shook his head on his death-bed. He had bad news of the general, he said. Dr. McGuire had sent for another nurse and was preparing to operate.

Why add another word? After the war Dr. Smith had a splendid record as minister, as editor, as historian, as father and as friend. But the light that burned on in his eyes was that of the comradeship and of the ideals that had been touched by the flames leaping up in the wilderness.



Oakland

Announcing the 1924 Oakland "6"

It's Brand New—*and* True Blue

Embodying Exclusive Features of Engineering Design and Superior Coachwork Never before Associated with Cars of Moderate Price

This True Blue Oakland was deliberately built to be the most perfectly balanced, the most accurately engineered and the finest built light-six in the world.

Two years have been devoted to its design, manufacture and test. Two years—plus the wealth of Oakland experience gained through many other years of exclusive light-six manufacture and the limitless resources of the General Motors Corporation in money, machinery, materials and men.

From axle to axle—it's new! It embodies features of mechanical superiority—of beauty and comfort and performance—heretofore unheard of in cars of its price! Every single part—from the new engine to the new bodies—was designed and built to fit and function in perfect correlation with every other part.

And because it has been so carefully designed, so soundly built and so thoroughly tested—Oakland places upon it, without hesitation, the same written 15,000 mile engine performance guarantee and the same Mileage-Basis gauge of value that have proved the quality and the value and the excellence of Oakland cars for years!

Four-Wheel Brakes—Brand New Engine—New Bodies—Centralized Controls—Disc Steel Wheels

The finest light-six is now also the safest! Four-wheel brakes are on the True Blue Oakland! But four-wheel brakes—remarkable as they are on a car of Oakland's price—are only one of the many improvements and refinements built into this new and true blue car!

It has a brand new engine—smoother, quieter and more powerful than even its highly successful predecessor, the Six-44.

Its beautiful new blue bodies—built by Fisher—are wider, deeper, and more luxuriously upholstered. The top is permanent, accommodating a distinctly new type of door-opening side curtains comparable in snugness and utility to the door of a closed car.

A satin-wax finish stamps the open models with an individuality never before attained in cars so moderately priced.

Instruments are grouped on a single glass-covered panel, indirectly lighted. Controls are centralized on the steering wheel. Disc steel wheels are standard equipment, at no added cost.

See this new Oakland—see it at once! Come with a critical mind—because the more exacting you are, the more quickly will you realize that no other light-six in all the world approaches it in dollar-for-dollar merit.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

A fleet of "True Blue Travelers"—of which the 1924 Oaklands are exact counter-parts—is engaged in a nation-wide demonstration! With thousands of miles of test service already on their speedometers—they are out to demonstrate, at first hand, the high quality of Oakland construction, and the remarkably efficient performance buyers may expect from their True Blue Oaklands.

Back View

STYLE 0968

Front View

$4.00

Trade Mark

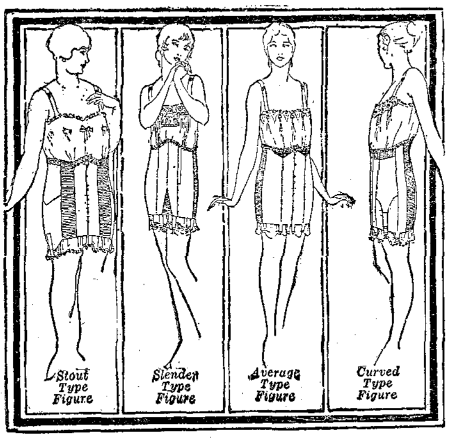
Warner's

WRAP-AROUND

The Corset Invisible

THERE is freedom in this Warner's Wrap-around and comfort and feminine grace. There is the convenience of an unseamed elastic panel instead of lacings, light boning, dainty fabric and an edging of lace. It will not stretch, and—best of all—under your frock your Wrap-around is INVISIBLE.

Style 0968, illustrated, is for slender figures



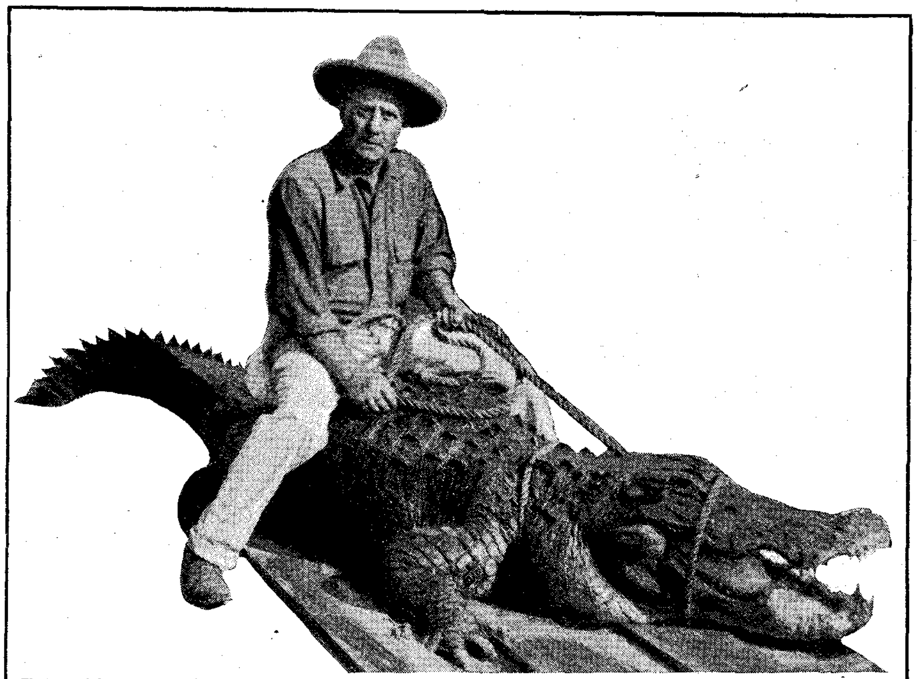
Send for folder of Warner's Wrap-arounds for stout-type, slender-type, average-type and curved-type figures. Prices: $1.50 up.

Wrap-arounds are made only by the Warner Brothers Co., 347 Madison Ave., New York; 367 W. Adams St., Chicago; 28 Geary St., San Francisco. Made also in Canada by the Warner Brothers Company, Montreal.

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

ALLIGATORS: HOW TO KEEP THEM DOWN ON THE FARM

FOR a lover of antiques a 700- or 800-year-old alligator for a pet would certainly be an antique; but might not give the gratifying sense of permanence that the possession of antiques often imparts. Even 700 or 800 years do not always endow an alligator with the charming, gentle disposition any one could wish for in a pet. Mr. George H. Dacy in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) speaks of a man who owns 6,000 of these scaly-backed beasts, altho he does not keep them for pleasure, but raises them on his alligator farm to sell for exhibition. Mr. Dacy writes of him:



Photograph by courtesy of "Nature Magazine"

THE PROPRIETOR RIDING ONE OF HIS PETS

This dragon-like beast, reputed to be the largest alligator in captivity, makes a pretty playfellow—as long as nobody comes too near his mouth.

> Speaking of strange occupations, how would you like to be an alligator farmer and raise these monsters of tropical rivers for exhibition in circuses, shows, zoological parks and private gardens? It is an exciting life and yields attractive returns, according to what "Alligator Joe" Campbell, of Jacksonville, Florida, told me when I visited his alligator ranch recently. At that time there were more than 6,000 alligators on the curious farm, which is the largest of its kind in the whole world. These alligators ranged from little wigglers, only six to eight inches long and just hatched, to huge creatures twelve to thirteen feet long, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, and some of them from 700 to 800 years old.
>
> The haunts and habits of the alligators are as strange as the looks of these repulsive reptiles. For the most part, the alligators live in dens and caves along the river banks in tropical climates, such as that of Florida. Commonly, the entrances to these alligator domiciles are submerged. That is why adventurers and trappers who hunt alligators wait until the low-water season before they embark on their operations. Alligator hunting formerly was a mighty dangerous pastime, for if the boat or canoe overturned, there was little chance for the hunters to escape, as the tropical rivers during the low-water season positively teemed with these curious pirates. Now the alligators are scarce and shy, and the hunting is not dangerous, excepting on account of the venomous reptiles that usually associate with the alligators.
>
> The alligator hunter starts out after darkness falls over the river. He carries several bull's-eye lamps, which he uses to blind the alligators by throwing the powerful light directly into their eyes. His principal weapon is a stout pole about ten feet long, which terminates in a strong hook. The hunter prowls about until he locates an alligator village or rendezvous. Then he pokes the queer fishing-pole into the alligator den. When one of the alligators snaps his jaws tightly over the hook, it catches securely in his mouth. Quickly the hunter draws the reptile to the boat, and his companions tie stout ropes around the snout of the alligator so that he can not open his mouth. Then they fasten his legs up above his back with additional thongs. The reptile is then subdued and it is an easy matter to transport him to his new home on the alligator ranch. Skin-hunters sometimes adopt this method, shooting the alligators after they are hooked, but generally they locate them with their lanterns and shoot the reptiles as they stay still, fascinated by the brightness of the light. "Alligator Joe" and his associates hunt the rivers and marshes of Florida assiduously during the low-water season, capturing all the alligators they

What could you do with $2000?

$5000 in Cash Prizes

Somebody's Letter about Leather will win that much in hard cash. Why don't you write that Letter?

Rules of the Contest

1—Letters must be written in the English language, and on only one side of the paper.
2—The competitor's name and address must be written at the top of the first page of the letter.
3—The letter must be mailed in a sealed, stamped envelope. *No post cards will be considered.*
4—There shall be no limits to the length a letter may be; and any competitor may send in as many letters as desired.
5—This Contest shall be freely open to anyone, anywhere.
6—The first prize will be awarded to the contestant whose letter on the subject: "Nothing Takes the Place of Leather," is the best in the opinion of the judges.
7—The Contest opens officially June 30, 1923, and closes October 31, 1923.
8—In case of tie, both or all tying contestants will receive the full amount of the prize tied for.

Nothing takes the place of Leather

WHAT a Letter about Leather you can write, out of your own experience!

Those shoes of yours, with soles that it seemed would never wear out . . . there is a practical reason back of that wear.

Leather is so tough because the living hide is made of millions of springy fibres, bundled tight together, tunneled with tiny pores. Tanning makes these fibres even tougher than nature made them.

As you tread on a leather sole, it "gives" just enough to make walking easy. Through the pores, the foot's heat escapes. Your skin breathes through leather, your feet stay cool. Yet you have the sure feel of firmness and protection underfoot.

Some mother will be sure to seize on such traits of leather to win a prize with a letter about how well it suits her children's foot-needs. Mothers wisely trust growing feet to honest leather. It lets them grow straight and sturdy; keeps them dry and comfortable. And leather wears so wonderfully long!

Most likely some prize-winner's letter will deal with the style which only good leather soles and heels retain in shoes. Any business girl, whose limited means must keep her trimly shod, soon learns how only good leather soles keep shoes style-fresh.

Many another merit of leather will furnish themes for cash-winning letters. Its endurance under severest use—as you observe it in leather belts, driving machinery year after year; or in old sole-leather trunks, which have been banged around the travel-routes of the world for years, and still remain staunch and sightly.

Sole leather is used for cogs and gears in machinery, because such parts run silently and wear out very slowly indeed.

On sea and land, you find sturdy leather much used where the elements would soon destroy other substances. Leather stands the weather! How many know that—and will write letters to prove it! What is to keep you from winning the Two Thousand Dollars first prize? Write your Letter about Leather to-day.

The best Letter about Leather will earn $2000.00 cash.
The next best letter, $500.00.
Third best letter, $200.00.
Then *five* prizes of $100.00 each.
And ten prizes of $50.00 each.

Twenty prizes of $25.00 each and
Eighty consolation prizes of $10.00 each.
All told, 118 cash prizes, amounting to $5000.00, for Letters about Leather.

JUDGES

MARTHA E. DODSON
Associate Editor, The Ladies' Home Journal

PRESIDENT FREDERICK C. HICKS
of the University of Cincinnati

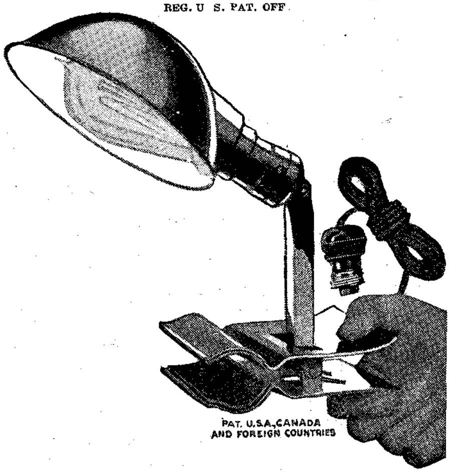
PRESIDENT FRASER M. MOFFAT
of the Tanner's Council

Address your letter to Contest Judges

AMERICAN SOLE *and* BELTING LEATHER TANNERS
17 Battery Place, New York City

Tanning is one of the nation's great industries which touches the life of every citizen. In order to place the facts about the industry before the public and awaken a consciousness of the value of good leather, this advertising campaign is undertaken by a group of the principal sole and belting leather tanners.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.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CLAMPS EVERYWHERE

Read by Adjusto-Lite

Clamp it on your bed or chair. Makes your reading a luxurious delight.

Write by Adjusto-Lite

Clamp or stand it on desk or typewriter table—lights your work, shades your eyes.

Sew by Adjusto-Lite

Clamp it anywhere on sewing machine or on table or chair.

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Save the young folks' sight. Clamp it anywhere—instantly adjustable.

Shave by Adjusto-Lite

Clamp it on the mirror or any place convenient and adjust the light to any angle you want.

Cook by Adjusto-Lite

Clamp it on kitchen table or shelf or on any pipe, or hang it on the wall.

Work by Adjusto-Lite

On your drawing board or desk or bench or in your garage—clamp it wherever convenient.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The lamp of a thousand uses. Made of solid brass; handsome, durable and compact; a quality product throughout. Appropriate for any room of any home. Clamp is felt-lined—can't scratch. 5-yr. guarantee. Complete with 8-ft. cord and 2-piece standard plug. Price $5.

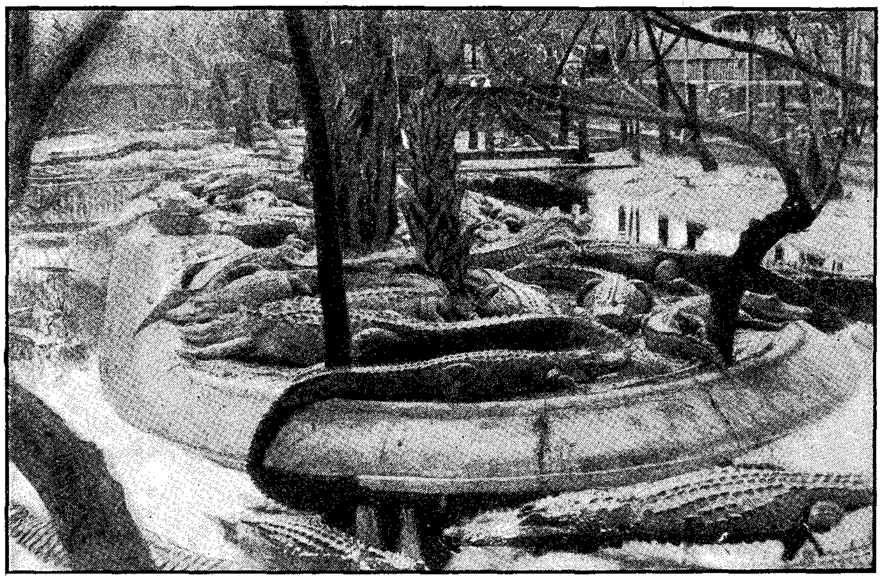
Make sure you get the genuine Adjusto-Lite. The name is on the carton and on the clamp. Sold by live dealers everywhere.

If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.
S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prices in U. S. A. and Canada, brass, $5; bronze, nickel or white enamel finish, $5.50. West of Mississippi River and Canadian Rockies, and in Maritime Provinces, 25c per lamp additional.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

can round up. Latterly, Joe has sold more than ten thousand alligators a season to traveling shows, circuses, museums, zoological parks and private gardens. He ships thousands of alligators by parcel-post, as Uncle Sam will accept these reptiles when they are under twenty inches in length and weigh less than fifty pounds, if packed in strong cypress crates. A small alligator fifteen to twenty inches long sells for about $1.50, delivered anywhere in the United States or Canada. Six-foot alligators cost about $25, while the big ones that are ten to twelve feet long, 150 years old, or older, and weigh 1,000 pounds or more, retail at approximately $100 apiece. It is a hard matter to secure the big fellows, as they are scarce and difficult to capture, while it takes a long time for the reptiles to develop and mature when they are raised in captivity.


Photographs by courtesy of "Nature Magazine"

PART OF THE "STOCK" TAKING A SUN-BATH

These soporific "'gators" are said to be comparatively harmless, and more than pay for their board and keep. They are sold to circuses and zoos.

The ordinary alligator hibernates for about five months out of every twelve. During this period of rest and relaxation, the reptiles remain under water most of the time. They can exist comfortably at depths five to ten feet below the surface. On the champion alligator farm in Florida, during the winter season, the alligators are sluggish and dormant. Most of the time they remain submerged in the pools and ponds, which are securely fenced. In one little enclosure, about as large as the average city man's rear lawn, the writer saw 275 alligators enjoying their winter-time vacation. The reptiles ranged from five to thirteen feet in length. Some of the largest ones weighed from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.

In captivity, the alligators are fed on fish and low-grade meat. The 6,000 alligators on Joe Campbell's extraordinary ranch consume about six to seven tons of fish or meat a day during the summer season, while during the winter, when most of the reptiles are dormant a good share of the time, it takes only one ton of food daily to satisfy their hunger. The usual rule is for the alligator to enjoy one good, square meal a day. For the largest alligators this means a feast on from thirty-five to forty-five pounds of meat or fish.

Ocklawaha, the largest alligator in captivity, is thought to be several hundred years old, weighs 1,400 pounds and is thirteen and a half feet long. He would be an ugly customer to run into accidentally. Experts determine the age of the alligator by the width of his nose between his eye-teeth. After the reptile is ten feet long, the nose widens one-quarter of an inch for each fifty years the alligator lives. The average layman imagines that an alligator chews a leg or arm off his victim who is unfortunate enough to fall prey to the reptile. This is not true. The alligator snaps his jaws together with very great rapidity and at the same time he holds the leg or arm of his victim in a vise-like grip. Then the alligator turns over and twists the appendage of his captive off.

The female alligator lays from forty to sixty eggs in as many minutes during the months of June and July. She scoops a hole in the sand or mud with her forefeet and in this she deposits the eggs. Then she throws the earth back into the hole with her tail. Ninety-five per cent. of the eggs are fertile and hatch out sixty days later under normal conditions. The young alligators hatch out and immediately seek shallow streams, being practically self-sustaining from the time they are incubated. The male alligators will eat their young if they can locate them. The fact that the youngsters hide in little, shallow pools proves an effective safeguard, as the adults rarely enter such places.

Alligators are hunted extensively for their valuable hides, which, when tanned properly, yield one of our most durable fancy leathers for use in satchels, hand-bags, bill-cases, pocket-wallets, suit-cases, and in the manufacture of similar articles. The average adult alligator weighing about 1,000 pounds will yield approximately one and one-half gallons of alligator oil and a valuable hide, which, when tanned, weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds. Such a hide is worth from $15 to $25 before it is tanned. The heads and feet of small alligators that are from four to twelve years old, are used as ornaments on ladies' hand-bags.

During his life, which often covers a

Peerless

Announcing Important Changes In Peerless Prices

The manufacture of Peerless cars has reached a stage of standardization and a volume of production which make it possible to announce an important change in Peerless prices.

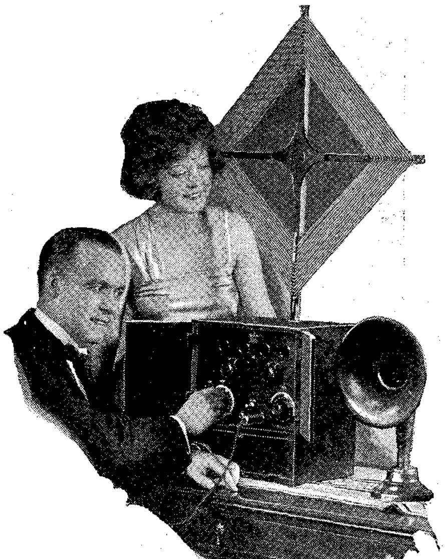
For eighteen months we have been steadily progressing toward this achievement—urged on by the conviction that the prices asked for the very finest cars it is possible to build, could be lowered.

We have accomplished this reduction, and it is gratifying to us to add that the extraordinary refinements in our manufacturing facilities assure a continuous improvement in the quality of the Peerless, one of the world's finest eight-cylinder automobiles.

In considering the importance of these new prices, which range from $2690 to $4090, keep in mind the fact that no American motor car, regardless of price, excels the New Peerless Eight in performance, dependability, beauty and comfort.

The Peerless Motor Car Company, Cleveland, Ohio

**ew prices, $2690 to $4090,
ependent on the style of body
ou select. The Peerless line of
odies includes touring cars,
oupes, sedans and limousines.**



We're Glad We Relied on De Forest!

OVER a million people have bought De Forest radio equipment of one kind or another during the past ten years.

Some were skilled engineers who knew that Dr. Lee De Forest made all radio possible by the invention of the 3-electrode vacuum tube, nearly twenty years ago. *Hundreds of thousands* were radio enthusiasts, some building their own sets of De Forest parts, some buying complete Radiophones.

There was one thought in all these minds.

Whatever their scientific knowledge, wherever they lived, whoever they were, in cities, on farms, on ships at sea—they bought De Forest apparatus because they "relied on De Forest, the greatest name in radio."

They have not been disappointed.

Experiment if you will. Investigate. Compare. By the long or the short route you will eventually come to De Forest, because the man who made radio possible is still the last word in his chosen field.

FREE RADIO CATALOGS

Send us your name and address and we will send you the De Forest catalog with details and prices of De Forest audions (wet and dry cell tubes), laboratory tested parts, and Radiophones, including the famous D-7-A Reflex at $125.00, and D-10 Portable Reflex at $150.00 (illustrated above) whose range is from 1,500 to 3,000 miles on indoor loop. Prices plus approximately 6% for territories west of the Rockies.

De Forest Radio Tel. & Tel. Co.
Dept. L, Jersey City, N. J.

If Located West of Pennsylvania, Address

De Forest Radio Tel. & Tel. Co.
Western Sales Division
Dept. L, 5680—12th St., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Lee De Forest, without whose discovery of the 3-electrode vacuum tube there would be no present-day radio.

DE FOREST

"His Daddy's Choice"

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

period of ten centuries, the alligator has twenty-two distinct and separate sets of teeth. So far as naturalists and scientists know, there are no contagious or germ diseases to which alligators are susceptible. This is largely explanatory of their remarkable longevity.

"Alligator Joe" each year trains a number of his young alligators to "shoot the chutes" for show purposes. He has built a special cleated inclined runway which terminates in a platform twenty feet above the ground. The young show alligators are taught to crawl up this runway and then plunge down a slippery slide and scoot into a pool of water. "Joe" also hypnotizes his young alligators. He does this by holding the mouth of the reptile shut and gently cooing to the alligator by simulating the piping grunt of its mother. Finally the youngster will stretch out perfectly rigid and remain in that position until the keeper, again imitating the mother alligator's piping cry, revives the baby. Joe uses an incubator to hatch the eggs.

TRACKING THE ELUSIVE GORILLA

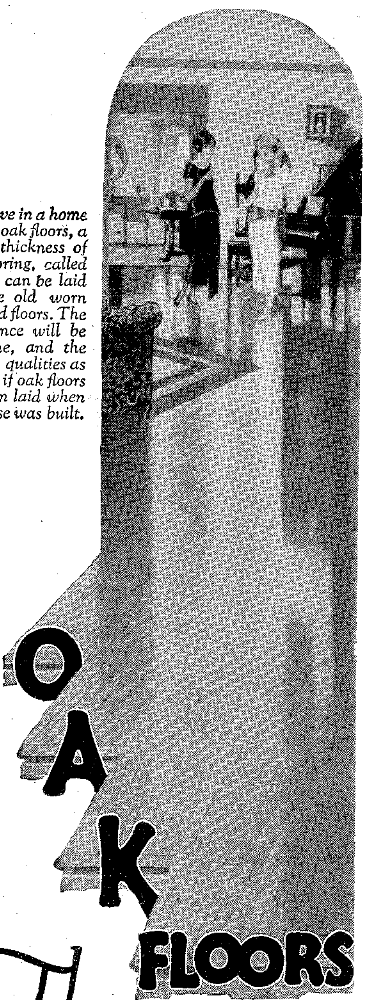
A HUGE gorilla, seven feet tall, who starts for you in the African forest, roaring and beating his chest, may not seem entrancing enough to draw a great rush of people to Africa; but this picture was sufficient enchantment to bring Mary Hastings Bradley, her husband, and her little five-year-old daughter, Alice, to Africa with Mr. Carl Akeley's expedition. Mr. Akeley, as Mrs. Bradley tells us in her book "On the Gorilla Trail" (Appleton), was on an expedition for first-hand information of gorilla habits. It was a "long, long trail" to the mission of the White Fathers, on the slopes of Mikeno, but with the help of 170 porters they started the search for gorillas. It appears that they had a very interesting test in mind, for, she says:

> In almost every story I had heard of recent gorilla hunting, the gorilla had been taken by surprize and shot at once. If wounded he would very naturally turn on his attacker; whether he would charge on sight, if unattacked, was something we did not know.
>
> Mr. Akeley believed he would not. My husband and I had no pretensions to a conviction of any sort, but we were going to try to meet a gorilla on his native heath and find out what he would do about it.
>
> Mr. Barns had one bit of evidence as to the behavior of the female of the species. He told of crawling half an hour on his hands and knees through the bamboos and then coming suddenly face to face with an old lady gorilla. She was as much surprized as he was, and evidently had no desire to continue the chance acquaintance, for she made off at all speed. He let her escape, for he was on the hunt for a male.

After many delays on the trail, they reached Lulenga Mission, and Mrs. Bradley recounts:

> Lulenga Mission has been the lodestar of gorilla-seekers ever since the discovery of

If you live in a home without oak floors, a special thickness of oak flooring, called ⅜ inch, can be laid over the old worn soft wood floors. The appearance will be the same, and the wearing qualities as great, as if oak floors had been laid when the house was built.



NATURE'S GIFT OF
EVERLASTING BEAUT

The three rooms you care most about

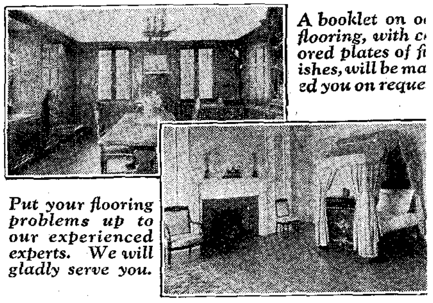
YOUR living room is the center c
home life, a place of hospitalit
and good cheer, and should abov
all else, be livable and comfortable.

OAK FLOORS have characte
dignity, and charm. There is some
thing in the very "feel" of oak beneat
the feet that suggests comfort and ease
it is Nature's *gift*, and the beautif
grain and variety of figure that chara
terize oak cannot be reproduced. Whe
finished to harmonize with the colo
scheme of the room, an oak floor become
in a decorative, as well as in a practic
sense, the correct and modern found
tion for the living room.

Oak flooring in the dining room, becaus
of its richness and beauty, contribute
to the sense of well-being and enjoymen

The atmosphere of the bedroom shoul
be restful, quiet, and conducive to slee
Oak floors, finished to conform to th
subdued tones selected for the furnis
ings, are delightful in their invitation t
deep, restful sleep.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1033 Ashland Block, Chicago



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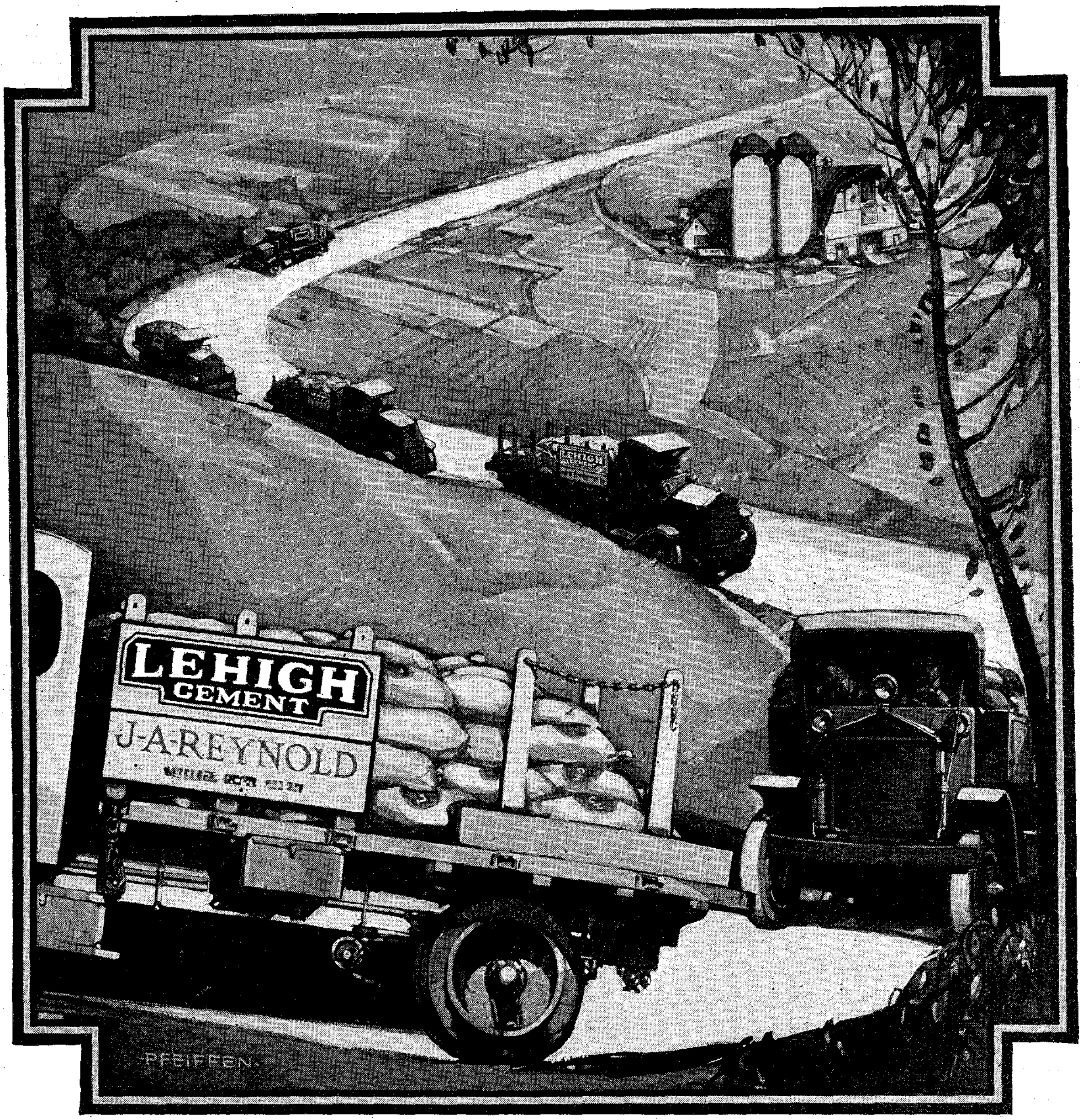
Put your flooring problems up to our experienced experts. We will gladly serve you.



IN CONGESTED city streets and on remote country roads can be seen with increasing frequency the blue-and-white Lehigh Cement sign. On dealers' warehouses and trucks from coast to coast, this sign proclaims service and square dealing of prime importance on every building job.

Convincing expression of public preference for Lehigh is found in the sixteen great Lehigh mills which produce a tremendous volume of uniform and dependable cement, and are located to serve promptly the various sections of the United States.

Seek the dealers who display the blue-and-white Lehigh Cement sign—they are more numerous than any other and will merit your confidence for every building need.

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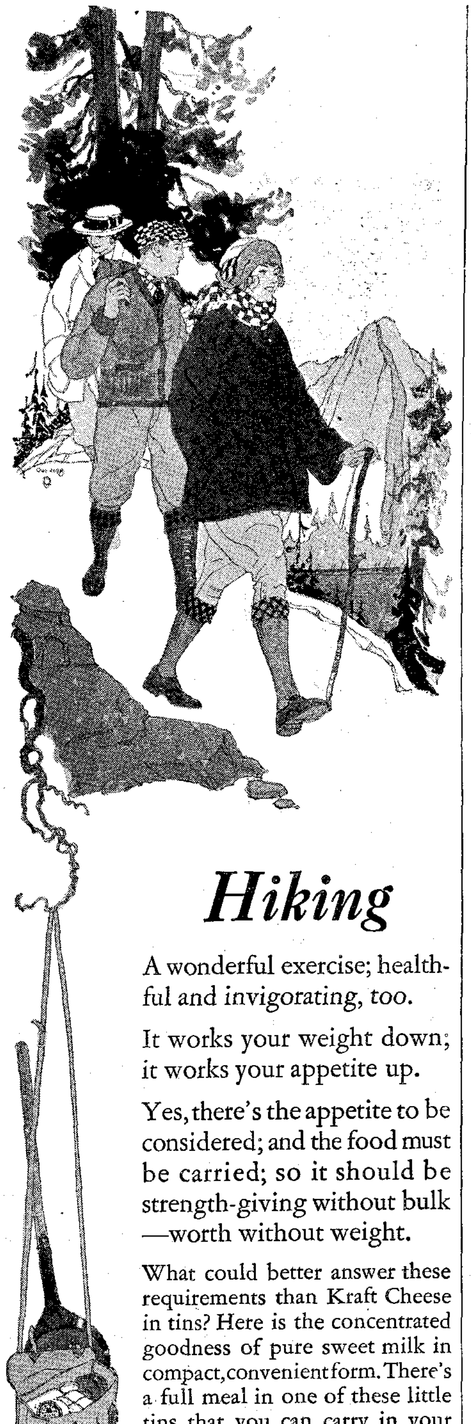

Hiking

A wonderful exercise; healthful and *invigorating, too.*

It works your weight down; it works your appetite up.

Yes, there's the appetite to be considered; and the food must be carried; so it should be strength-giving without bulk —worth without weight.

What could better answer these requirements than Kraft Cheese in tins? Here is the concentrated goodness of pure sweet milk in compact, convenient form. There's a full meal in one of these little tins that you can carry in your pocket.

Remember this and have a supply on the pantry shelf for your next outing. Then you can spread your sandwiches fresh where you eat them. There are eight kinds of Kraft Cheese in tins, and each seems better than the other.

No rind—it spreads. No waste —100% cheese

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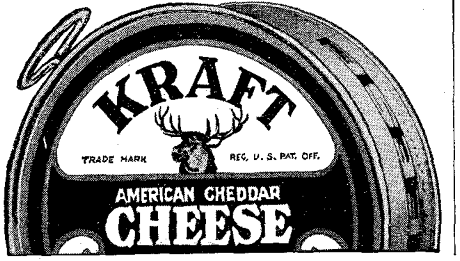


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

true gorillas in the heart of equatorial Africa. Gorillas had always been associated with low, west coast jungles of the Gaboon, but twenty years ago an Englishman, Quentin Grogan, on his famous two-year walk from Cape to Cairo found the skeleton of a true gorilla in the equatorial mountains.

Later, occasional rumors of great apes up in the bamboos were carried by the natives to the white men, but the apes were supposed to be chimpanzees whose presence was already known.

The first gorilla of which the Mission had any record was that shot by Count Pauwels in the commencement of 1913. At the end of 1913, Count Arhenius made a successful hunt in the bamboos. Eight years later he returned with Prince William of Sweden on an expedition which was just leaving the Kongo as we came into it. The Prince had made his camp here at the Mission and shot his first gorilla here in the forest just an hour from the camp. The other members of his party, even the soldiers, had killed others, so altogether fourteen were slaughtered.

There were moments when we wondered anxiously if there were any gorillas left for us, anything but lone widows and undergrown youths. Of course a gorilla was a gorilla, but it was the grown male who had given the legend of ferocity to his race.

It was a lovely morning when the party with their native guides started out to look for their gorilla. Their weird journey is thus described:

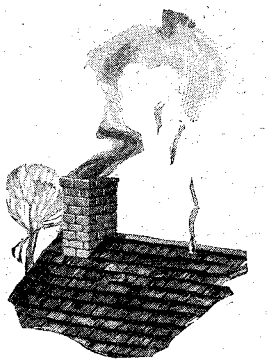
> The trees shut us in, the vines netted us like basket-work. The guides climbed ahead, my husband after, his gun-bearer behind, then I followed with my gun-boy behind me. We kept our eyes sharply on the path, and suddenly I saw in it a print, perfect in the soft mud.
>
> It was a hand-print, the fingers doubled under, showing the marks of four knuckles and a thumb. A little ahead were the outspread toe-prints, where Herbert and guides were pausing as I saw the hand-marks.
>
> They were gorilla prints, freshly made. The guide declared them "Kubwa, kubwa" (big, big), which was stirring. The gorilla had been walking along the path, helping himself by his low-hanging fists. He avoided the deep mud, keeping to one side of the chute where the ground was what I should call mushy, but mere mush had no terrors for him.
>
> We followed with a feeling of tremendous exhilaration. It was the actual mark of the great beast we had come so far to see; he was there somewhere ahead of us, hidden in a turning of the green thicket—any moment a parting of the leaves might show us his black, twitching face and sparkling eyes.

But disappointment lay ahead for the eager party. No gorilla awaited them that day. Receiving word from Mr. Akeley, who was on ahead with another party, that he was ill, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Akeley's secretary, Martha Miller, started to go near the top of Mikeno, where Mr. Akeley was. It took them nine hours plowing through slippery mud to reach Mr. Akeley's camp. When he was bette they planned another start after the elusi gorilla they had come so far to see. Or day they finally caught a glimpse of som thing like a black bear. Greatest excit ment followed, and Mrs. Bradley tel about it:

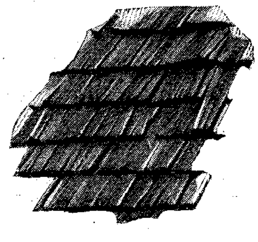
> Hurriedly we marshaled in line an scrambled up the trail, then in and out th trees and bushes, Herbert and Mr. Akele first, then Martha and I, our gun-boys, th relieved of our guns, hurrying excitedl after us. We went under a hollow tree fe first and emerged on the other side wit a clear view of the slopes before us. Ther on the steep mountainside, stood a giganti creature, black and shaggy. My first in pression was of shoulders—incredible shou ders—huge, uncouth, slouching shoulder His side was toward us and his back wa silver-gray. We were seeing at last th great beast we had come so far to see— a male gorilla in his savage haunts.
>
> It seemed an eternity before my husban fired. I suppose it was only an instant c two. The roar of the gun sounded as unre in the silence as the sight of the gorill Immediately the gorilla went crashin down into the welter of vegetation. W thought him dead, and raced down towar him after Herbert, but we then found h had made off, leaving a trail of crush greenery and blood. For a few momen the waving bushes gave us the only clu then he emerged on the slopes above an looked back over his shaggy shoulder as th gun crashed again, as if trying to compre hend this sudden assault upon his solitude I shall never forget the humanness of tha black, upturned face.
>
> Then he went plunging down the slope passing near Herbert, who put in a finishin shot. The great body struck against a tre and lay still. There had been no soun from him, no bark or roar. He had show no instinct of fight, nothing but the rush c a wounded beast to escape.
>
> We found him dead against the tree face down, a huge, shaggy, primeval thing like something summoned out of the vanished ages.
>
> The gorilla proved a huge gray-backe male. When he was tugged and prop upright, I shall never forget the impressio he made. The great girth, the thicknes and length of arm, the astounding shoulder made him a giant.
>
> His face was ferocious only when th mouth was open. The normal expressio was of a curiously mild and patriarcha dignity. Without being sentimental yo could see in that face a gleam of patien and tragic surmise, as if the old fellow ha a prescience that something was happenin in the world against which his strength wa of no avail—as if he knew the security o his high place was gone.
>
> For generations he had lived withou fear. He preyed upon no one for his food he ate the wild carrot and fresh greens disturbing no one and disturbed by none o his world. He could have crusht a lio or strangled it, and an elephant, if grip by the trunk, would have no thought bu of escape. He had been indeed the Kin of the African forests.
>
> We took measurements and found hi height to be five feet seven and a hal inches; the reach from his upraised hanc to the ground eight feet and two inches and from hand to hand, seven feet eight anc a half inches. His chest was between sixty-two and sixty-three inches. He was, we feel sure, the big bull of Karisimbi, o which we had heard. This bull had been

Re-roof for the last time!

with Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos shingles ——



Your chimney



Your roof

Your fault

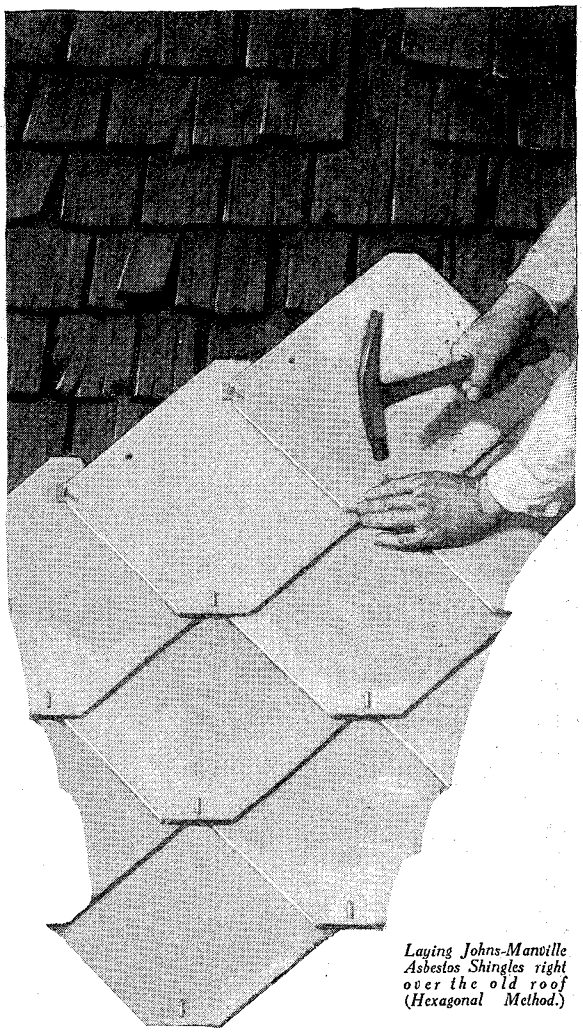
To Carpenters:

This method appeals to carpenters for two reasons: it is sound roofing construction and it eliminates all the "dirty work" hitherto attached to re-roofing. If you have hesitated to recommend this method because you haven't had time to look into it, we will be glad to present you with samples and information. Write us.

Right over the old inflammable roof

THERE are millions of old roofs in this country. They are nearly all high fire hazards, often they leak. Do you live under one of them?

You can remove that inconvenience, that deadly fire peril which constantly hangs over your head by re-roofing now. Just lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old roof and you will have a permanent, fire-safe housetop that will outlast your house itself.



Laying Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old roof (Hexagonal Method.)

Practical

This method has already proved its worth on thousands of American homes. You not only save money by not having to tear off the old roof, but the new double covering actually makes a better roof shelter. The old roof underneath the new helps to retain desired temperatures within the house. With this double roof protection you are quite likely to find the upstairs rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Often there is an actual saving in the amount of fuel necessary for a season's heating.

The housewife appreciates this method of re-roofing because the house is never filled with dust and dirt from tearing off the old shingles. The danger to lawns and shrubbery is eliminated as well as the cost of carting the old shingles away.

Fire-proof

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are fire-proof. Fire cannot even scorch them. This important fact is well proved by the famous Johns-Manville blow torch test. Ask your dealer, carpenter or builder to show it to you. It convinces!

Because of this thorough fire-safety these shingles are given highest ratings by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Housebuilders have always been delighted with the many varying roof effects obtainable with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. They come in several soft, rich colors; in varying shapes and thicknesses; with rough artistic edges or neat smooth ones. Your personal taste is afforded many choices.

Permanent

The money you save by not having to tear off the old roof is something, to be sure; but many times greater than this is the year-in-year-out economy of these shingles that will never need painting, repairing, or renewing.

Made from asbestos rock fibre and Portland cement united under tremendous hydraulic pressure they are practically indestructible.

Send for our booklet "Re-roofing for the last time." The coupon below will bring it to you.

Re-roofing for the last time

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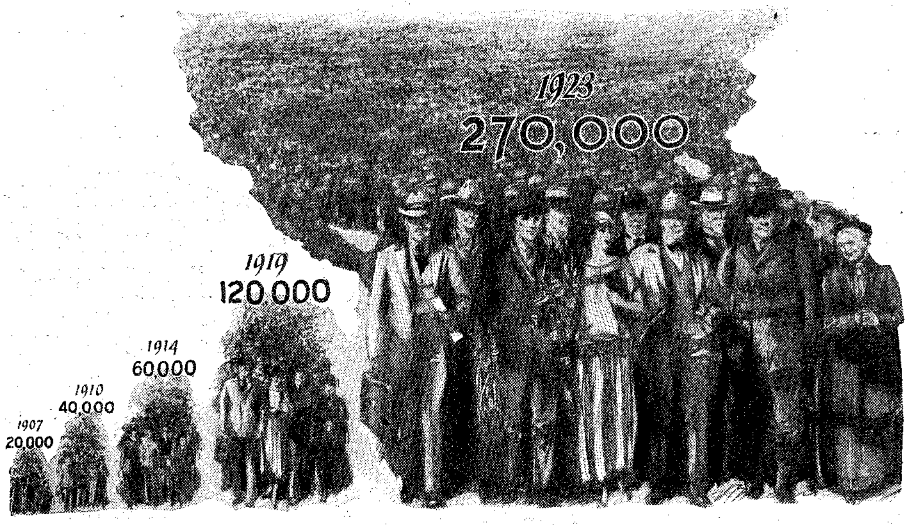


These groups of stockholders illustrate the rapid growth in ownership of the Bell System.

A Community of Owners Nation-wide

"Who owns the company?" "What is behind it?" These questions are asked in appraising the soundness of a business and in determining its aims.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is owned by more than 270,000 people living in every state in the Union. Could the stockholders of the Bell System be gathered in one place, they would equal the population of a city about the size of Providence or Denver.

They constitute a representative cross-section of American citizenship. Among them, of course, are bankers and men of large affairs; for the idea of ownership in the Bell System appeals to sound business judgment and a trained sense of values.

In this community of owners are the average man and woman, the storekeeper, the clerk, the salesman, the professional man, the farmer and the housewife—users of the telephone who with their savings have purchased a share in its ownership. The average individual holding is but twenty-six shares.

No institution is more popularly owned than the Bell System, none has its shares distributed more widely. In the truest sense it is owned by those it serves.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

shot at before and we found an old wound in the hip.

Looking at his great arm and curving fingers, the fist as big as a man's head, I could understand how unwary hunters in the old days had been scooped out like soft-shell crabs.

All that day the men worked on the gorilla, for Mr. Akeley preserved everything for museum and medical records. They paused often to photograph the changing clouds and mountains.

It was a marvelous day! The sheer beauty of it was a spell, and the presence of this great gorilla made it seem like a page from the very beginning of time.

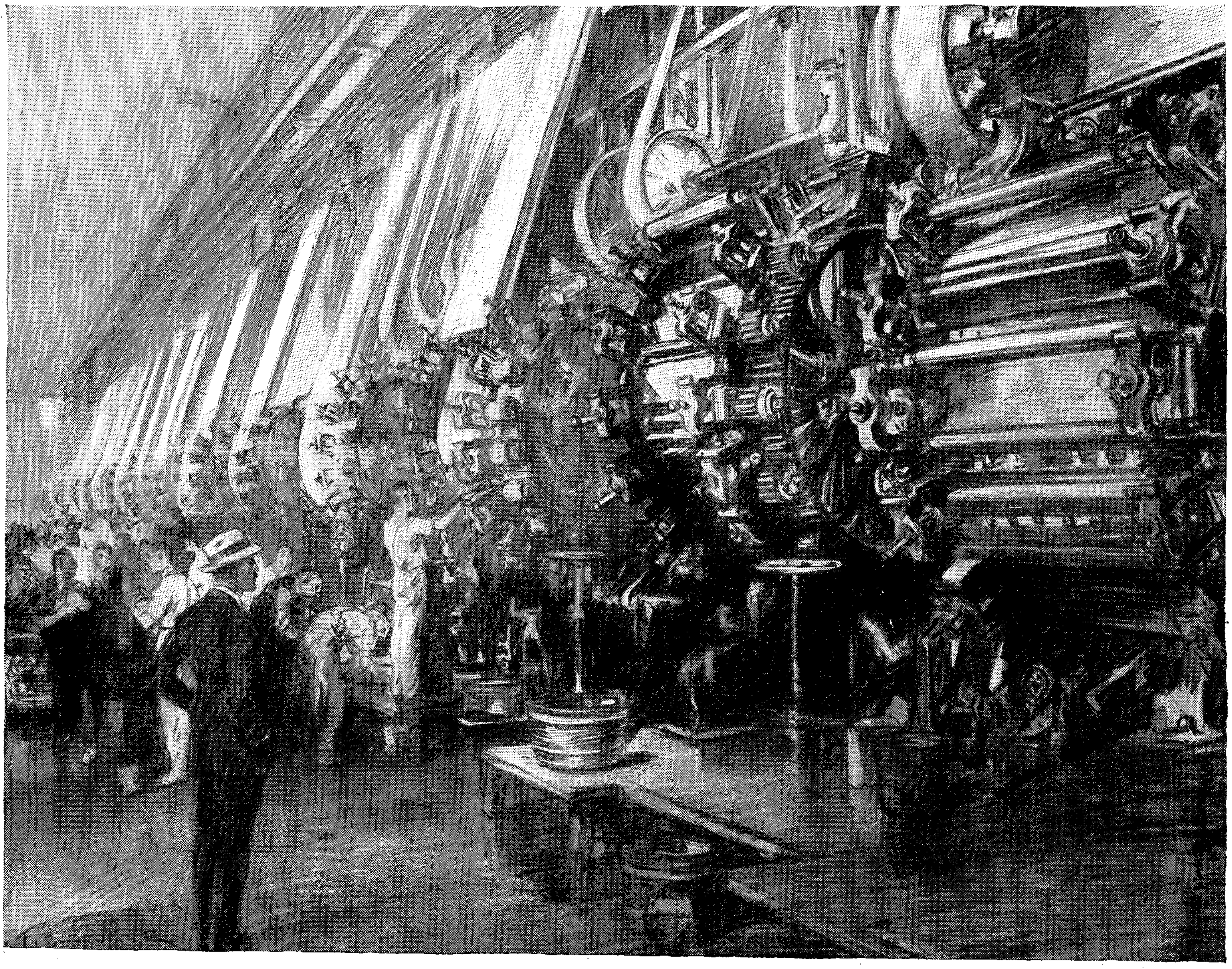
Another marvelous day came when the expedition unexpectedly saw five gorillas in a party, and thereby proved to their own satisfaction what some gorilla habits really are. Mrs. Bradley saw three at first, a big silver-backed male, and two black-backed females. She tells of meeting one of them:

> It was an uncannily human face that he turned up to us, but there was none of Du Chaillu's demon horror about it. I got an impression of a wary interest that did not intend to tolerate any intrusion, but there was not a flash of menace—nothing that the most prudish person could possibly call hellish. He simply conveyed the idea that he had been disturbed by a distinct outsider, and started deliberately away, shambling along through his ancestral meadows toward an arch in the trees leading into glades ahead.

Altho the Akeley expedition followed the gorillas, they were gradually lost to view, but Mrs. Bradley deduced the habits of gorillas to be these:

> We passed many gorilla beds, some old, some recent. The gorilla makes a very simple sort of nest for sleeping—a scratched-together, temporary affair, which he is under no pains to keep clean. There was no skill shown in the construction of the nest; very often, but not necessarily, it took advantage of some hollow at the base of a tree.
>
> The gorilla sleeps on beds and not in trees as do the chimpanzees in bamboos, and whether they use the trees at all, except to climb up a slanting trunk to a crotch, is a question which our evidence would have to answer in the negative. Mr. Akeley saw gorillas in the crotches of trees, and so did the Père Van Hoef, but that simply means that the great apes had climbed up to a comfortable perch as a youngster climbs. It would be impossible for them to swing through the trees like their monkey kin, for the enormous weight of the beasts makes that legend untenable. Very few branches could support from three to four hundred pounds!
>
> The tremendous strength of the gorilla is a mystery. Where does he get it and why does he have it? Not in a necessary circumstance of his life does he use it now. Those great shoulders and bulging arm muscles that could crush a lion have no more arduous work than breaking off wild parsley and scratching together branches for a nest.
>
> I had seen six gorillas, one of them, at

THE IDLE MACHINES



THE business had grown and was counted successful. A new factory had been erected. New and costly machines were added to care for the production required by peak sales. Yet with a year's output larger than ever before, the books showed profits to be dwindling steadily.

This was the problem with which the manufacturer was struggling as he came into the mill. There was the familiar din and bustle, but before him two units of the battery were silent—idle for lack of orders.

These idle machines dislocated the whole scale of cost percentages. To shut down one machine threw an extra burden of overhead on the others. With two not working, the rest of the battery staggered under the whole load of costs—rent, power, interest charges, wages, selling expense, administration.

The profits of the business lay entirely in selling the output of the last few machines.

Production on unknown merchandise, like mercury in a thermometer, must ever rise and fall as trade demands blow hot or blow cold.

No sales force, however keen, can overcome, unaided, the resistance of sluggish markets. Only by going deeper and establishing consumer preference for a branded article, can the necessary stability be secured to assure profitable operation.

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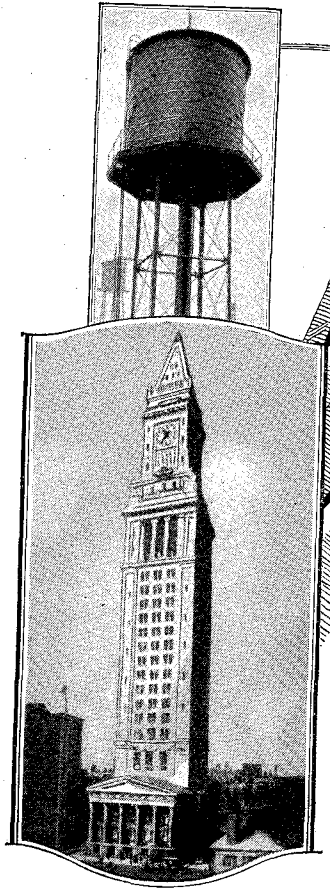

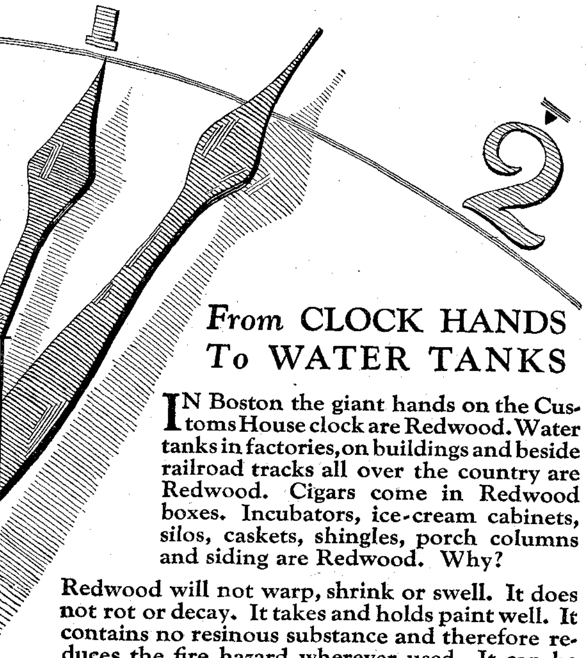

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An Exquisite Gift at a Moderate Price

These lustrous, Mahogany Finish Gilbert Clocks are the prized 1923 models. The beautiful cases, 8¾ inches high are most artistically designed, and fitted with Cathedral Gong and 8 day Pendulum Movement. White Opaque, or Silvered Dials.

If your dealer cannot show you these designs, write us.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

least, and probably two, the demon male, and five gorillas had certainly seen us. And we had not been attacked on sight. Not one had beat his breast or roared or tried to ambush us! That is our evidence, as far as it goes. When wounded or cornered the gorilla would be as terrible an antagonist as a giant of such strength and intelligence would naturally be, but we had no reason in the world to believe that the gorilla hunts man, or attacks him unprovoked, or carries off women as in the good old story-book tales.

Our experience that noon and, later, the experience of Mr. Akeley and Mr. Bradley with a large band on the slopes of Mikeno, showed that the group might consist of two or more males with a larger proportion of females. The question arises whether those bands consisted of two or more respectable monogamous couples and their marriageable daughters—maiden gorillas yet unculled by roving gallants—or whether it consisted of a couple of gorilla gentlemen and their respective harems or of unassorted and liberally inclined ladies and gentlemen. . . . We can only offer the problem and not the solution.

HOW THE SOLDIER-CRAB SOLVES THE HOUSING-SHORTAGE

THE reputation of soldiers as desperate fighters and large eaters is well carried out by a curious soldier called the "soldier-crab." The great aim in life of this little soldier is to eat, rather than to be eaten himself by a creature larger and more fierce and hungry than he is. How he manages to save himself, and how he finds and keeps his house, until the last end, when he finally floats defenseless away upon the strange floor of the ocean, we are told in *St. Nicholas* by Mary Dudderidge. She speaks thus:

> Of all the queer creatures that live in the sea, there is none stranger than the hermit-crab, or the soldier-crab, as he is sometimes called. The second name is better than the first, for the hermit-crab is neither pious nor dignified, as a hermit should be, and he does not live alone, as we shall see later. He is, on the contrary, a terrible glutton and a desperate fighter; for he lives in a world of hungry creatures, all anxious to eat, and not to be eaten, and he does not intend to be eaten if he can by any means avoid it.
>
> And in order that he shall not be eaten, it is first of all necessary that he shall get himself a house. Nature has been rather unkind to him, for, while all his cousins of the crab family are clad in coats-of-mail, and many of his neighbors in the sea are able to build themselves strong and beautiful houses, he has no tools with which to build and no armor except on the front part of his body. So he is obliged to take refuge in a strong tower that some one else has built, and in his search for it, he does not trouble himself much about questions of right and wrong. If no one has claim on the house that he wants, well and good; but in any case, he must have a safe place to live in. If, therefore, he finds any one in possession of the coveted stronghold, he does not scruple, if the unfortunate

enant is weaker than himself, to pull him ut and make a meal of him. If this enant happens to be a brother hermit, here is sure to be a royal row.

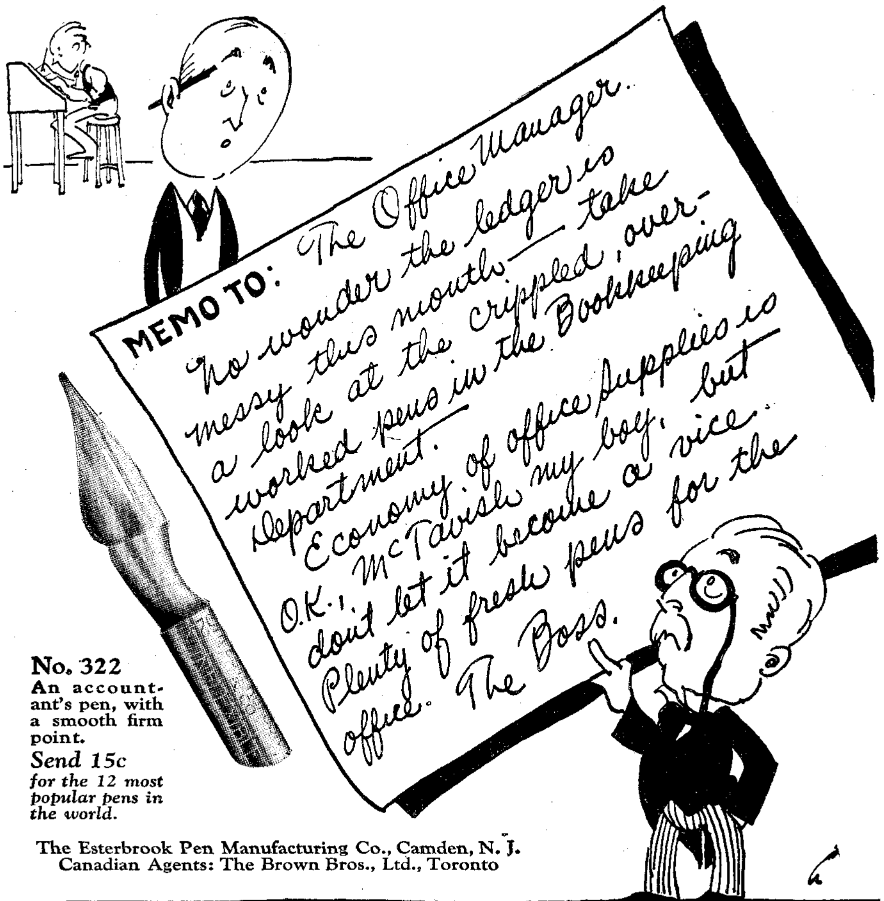
The pair sometimes fight to the death, nd the victor may devour the vanquished. n many cases, however, it has been oberved that the upshot of the fracas is imply an exchange of shells, the defeated arty taking possession of the abandoned ortress of his enemy. And after all the uss, the victor very likely finds that the ew house does not suit him and he must ook for another.

The hermit-crab has a great fancy for he shell of the whelk; but in case of necesity he will take up with anything hollow, ven an old pipe or bottle. When shells re plentiful, however, he is as particular s any housekeeper looking for a flat. Vhen he finds an apartment that appears atisfactory, he examines it very carefully, olding it off at arm's-length, turning it round and poking his claws inside. Havng finally decided that it will do, he comes ut of his old shell and darts into the new o quickly that it is almost impossible to ee him do it, for he has no mind to expose is soft body to the dangers of the sea. e hangs onto his old shell till he is sure he new one will do, and often changes his bode several times before he is satisfied.

The crab fastens himself into his stolen ouse by means of a hook which nature as given him for that precise purpose, and ill sometimes allow himself to be torn in ieces rather than let go his hold. The est way to get him out of the shell alive s to hold him upside down until he gets oo tired to hang on any longer. The hell does not appear to impede his moveents in any way, for he gets about just s nimbly as animals that do not have to arry their houses on their backs. With he soft part of his body protected, and his rmored head and claws hanging over the attlements of his castle, he is ready to do attle with all comers, unless he should hink it wiser and perhaps safer to retreat to his stronghold and close up the door ith one of his claws.

But even in his castle, with the drawridge up and the portcullis down, he is ot safe, for there are fishes who are quite illing to swallow him, castle and all. any of them, accordingly, have found ther ways of protecting themselves. rowing on the shells occupied by some pecies of hermit-crabs are found beautiful ea-anemones, for which the crab manifests reat affection. When he moves to a new hell, some naturalists say that he first uts the anemone on it and holds it there ntil it is able to secure a foothold. This, it is true, is very interesting, for no one an pull an anemone from its support, and the crab is able to induce it to let go, it an do what no one else can. The partialy of the crab for the beautiful, but disgreeable, sea flower is due to the fact that has a lot of stinging tentacles, which shes do not like and which serve to keep hese marauders at a respectful distance. ometimes, instead of growing on top of he shell, the anemone attaches itself to he under side in such a way that the rumbs from the crab's dinners fall right to its mouth.

Various other animals also grow on the hells of hermit-crabs. Often one finds hem covered with a velvety growth of iny creatures called hydroids, which, nder the microscope, look like delicate eaweeds. They also provide a convenient ome for barnacles. Inside the shell a orm is frequently entertained with much ospitality, being allowed not only to live


MEMO TO: The Office Manager.. No wonder the ledger is messy this month — take a look at the crippled, over-worked pens in the Bookkeeping Department. Economy of office supplies is O.K., McTavish my boy, but don't let it become a vice. Plenty of fresh pens for the office. The Boss.

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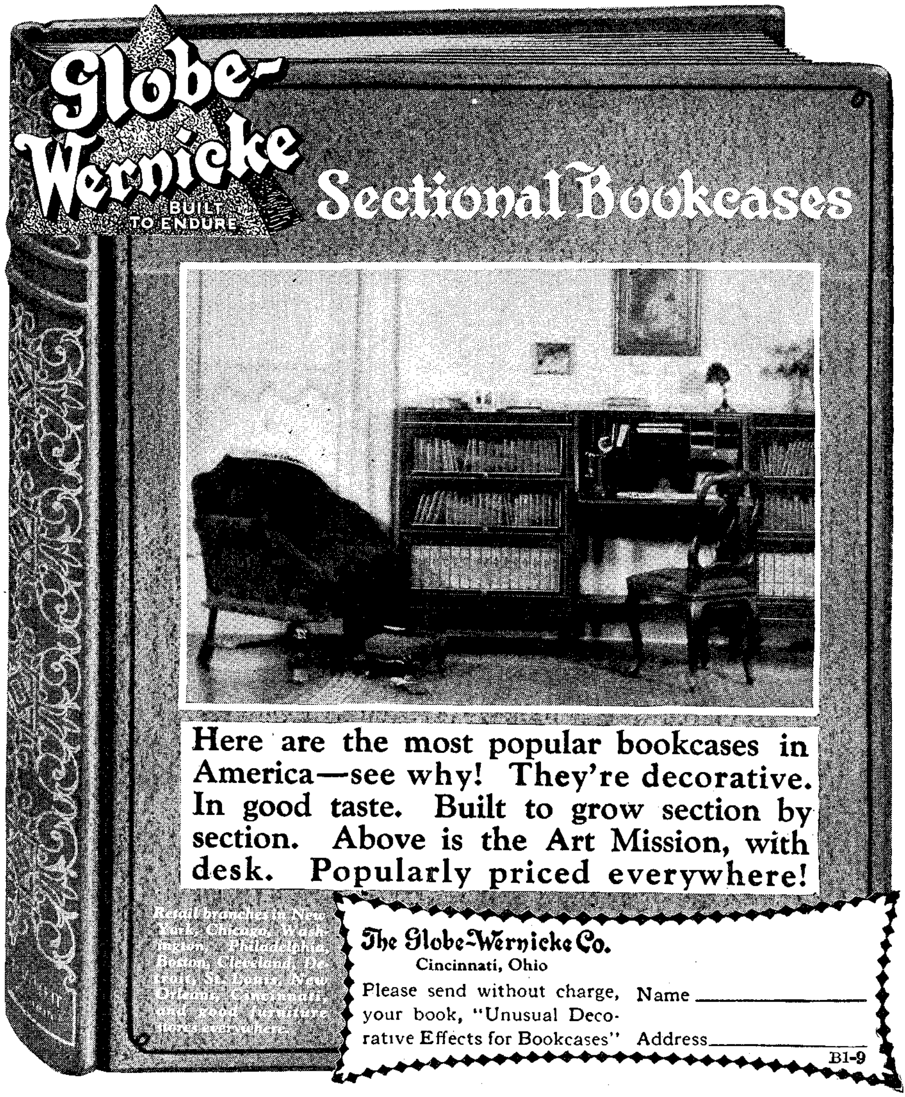
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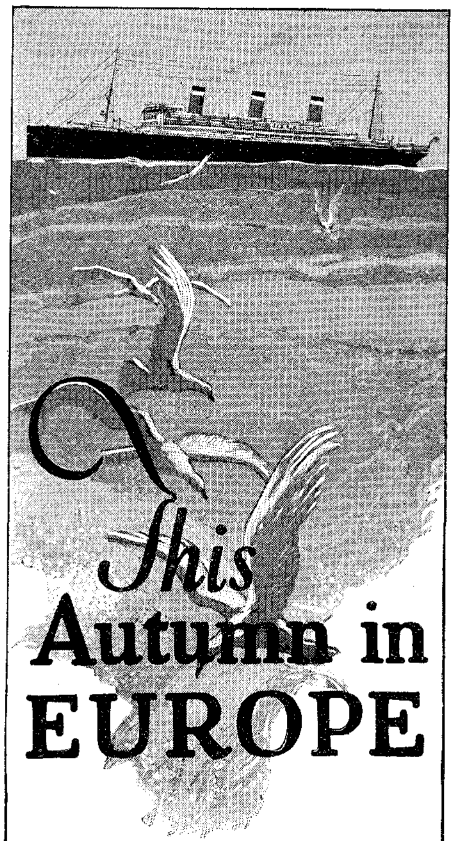

IF you are going to Europe this year give your trip the widest possible variety and interest. Make your plans now to spend the hot days of September in comfort at sea, see Europe in the pleasant coolness of early Autumn, return during the brisk Fall days when the sea winds bring a magic touch of invigoration—you'll find yourself renewed, fit for anything the year may bring.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

at the crab's expense, but actually to take the food out of its mouth. This worm is supposed, in return, to be useful to its host; otherwise, it might not be boarded free of charge. So the supposed hermit turns out to have companions, and really has no right to the name he bears.

His family has spread almost over the whole globe. From the arctic circle to the tropics he may be found, in deep water and in shallow, and in the sand wherever it is washed by the tide. Some of his cousins have even taken to the land and travel long distances from the sea, returning to it occasionally. Almost anywhere at the seashore, in pools left by the receding tide, you may find this doughty little fighter; but don't, because he is interesting, take him home and put him in the aquarium. His manners are too bad. If you want to study his ways at your leisure, give him a house to himself.

WHEN THE BABY BEARS HAD A WHALING

WHEN the fisherman's turn came to tell a story to Mr. Bangs Burgess about the woods, he told of the two cunning little brother bears who did not want to take their bath. Mr. Burgess relates it in *Our Dumb Animals* (Boston). It seems that mother bear had to use some very stern measures to make those naughty little bears bathe. The story went like this:

It was the fisherman's turn, and we all urged him to begin. He started abruptly:

"I will tell you a true story, for it was the handsomest thing I've ever seen in the bear line. This summer I was fishing one day in Yellowstone River, right near the lake.

"All of a sudden out of the woods, came a big black she-bear, quite cautious-like, and stood there looking up and down. I said, 'My Lady, you are bent on some mischief.' Then she went back to the woods, and in a jiffy out she came with two of the cutest, prettiest black cubs, as round as butterballs, and they all started for the water. She looked from one side to the other and was as proud as Punch.

"In she went, but they hung back. They touched and tested it with their toes, and did not seem to like it very well. Finally they followed her until they felt the cold water on their little bellies, when they both refused and out they scooted.

"Their ma followed them out and whimpered around and around them, and then started for the water again, but those little bear brothers would not budge. Then she came back again and acted as if she were laying down the law, and the three started for the water again, but they would follow her only to the water's edge.

"Finally, they picked up their little heels and started across the sandbars toward the woods in double-quick time, but that old she-bear headed them off and chased them to the brink, where they stood like two little statues, just where the river lapped their paws.

"That poor mother bear looked up to heaven as if praying for patience. They saw that look out of the corner of their shiny eyes. I had not dropt a line out

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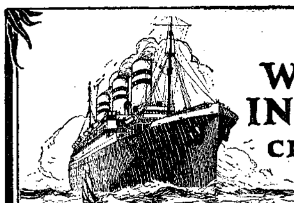

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f the boat. Thought I, 'Old lady, let's ee who will win out.' Those two little ellows took advantage of that look and oth took to their heels at the same time, nd she after them. One little fellow rouched down in the sand as she was aining on him, but his more lively brother nade for the woods.

"She cornered him and to the shore oaxed the two, only to again meet defeat. Turning, she saw them make their bold scape. This time she was hopping mad nd catching up with one she cuffed him o hard that he rolled over and over on he sand and was dazed for a second. The other little bear came back looking rightened to death, while the mother vhimpered around the little cub she had louted as if to say, 'I didn't mean to strike ou so hard, but you made me do it.'

"When they started for the water the ourth time, those two little bears looked at ach other behind their mother's back, heir little button eyes fairly hanging out n their cheeks. They hated to do it, but here wasn't any way out. So they fastned their little claws in the fur of their nother's hips, and their eyes sought each ther in sheer desperation as she towed hem across the river."

BIRD BOOTLEGGERS

ARE the birds turning into bootleggers, and don't they know that the Eighteenth Amendment has passed? Accordng to the New York *Herald*, the birds care aught for amendments, and it recounts story of birds and mulberry trees which, t says, is vouched for by a visitor from the outh, which we pass along to the reader or what it is worth:

The palm for the story of bird drunknness goes to a visitor from the South, vho vouches for its truthfulness. The arn centers around two robin topers nd a mulberry tree, whose fruit furnished he means for the steady state of intoxicaon in which the two appeared as long as nulberries were in season.

This particular mulberry tree was in he front yard of the Southerner's home, nd the mulberries themselves were as arge and luscious as they are capable of rowing. It was not the berries on the ree that caused the birds' inebriety, it was tated, but those on the ground. After ying beneath the tree in the sun for a hort time the mulberries would ferment, nd it was this fermented juice which aused the two robins to imbibe so deeply hat they were practically outcasts from he redbreast family, and threatened to die om the effects of their frequent and unestrained potations. This is the yarn old by the man from below the Mason and ixon line:

"We first noticed the two robins acting trangely about the time the mulberries ecame good and ripe. They would stay round the tree all day, and whereas they vere quiet and orderly when they arrived ach morning, after they had been there while their conduct grew outrageous. They became noisy and quarrelsome in he extreme. We didn't know why until, fter some time had passed, we noticed hat they wouldn't touch any of the mulerries on the tree. They paid attention nly to those on the ground. As long as ther birds ate the fruit on the tree the two irds, which always flocked together, as it vere, paid no attention to them. Just s soon as an outsider alighted on the

Through *the* Mountains *on* Electric Power

Two thousand miles of scenic panorama ranging alongside the route of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul reaches the summit of its grandeur in the Western mountains. In this glorious region the "Milwaukee" attains the perfection of modern railway travel. Its incomparable transcontinental train, "The Olympian," speeds along tunnel and gorge, peak and pass, under the smooth and irresistible urge of electric power. You view from open observation cars the full majesty of matchless Nature. You ride at ease, in comfort; and on this smokeless, jarless, faultless journey you realize why so many travelers call the "Milwaukee" the most progressive railroad in the world.

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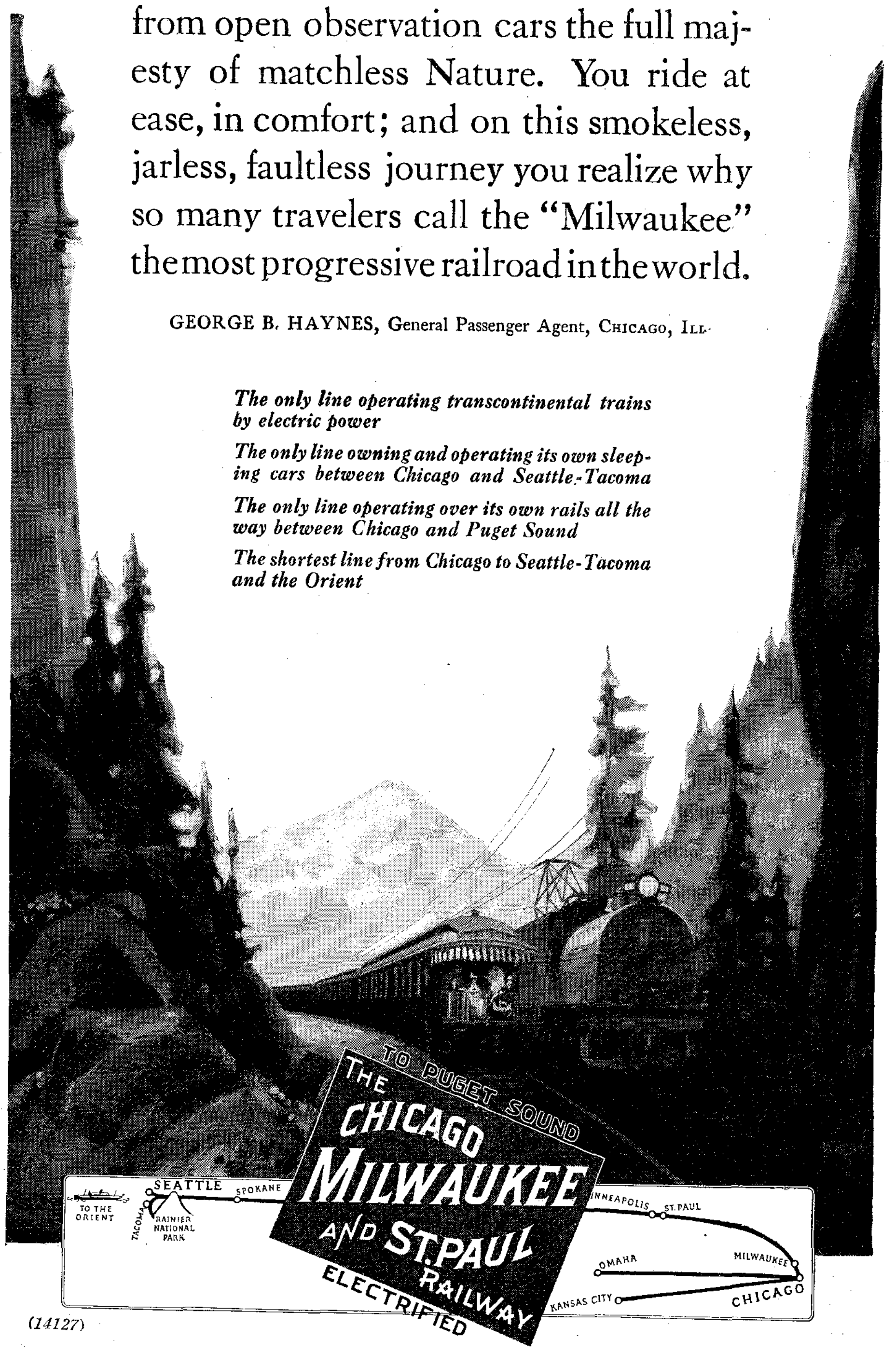

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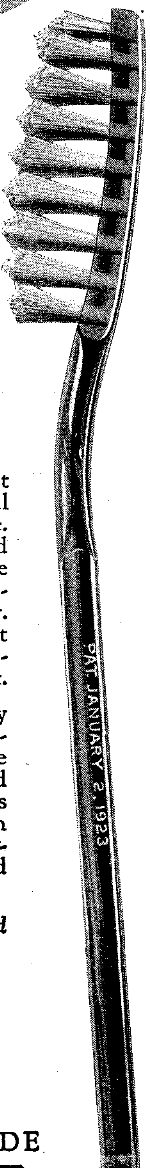

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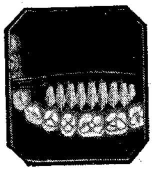

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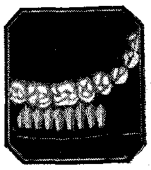

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

ground and began eating the berries, there trouble began. No fighting cocks could be more pugnacious under the influence of the potent fermented mulberry juice than those two robins. It made them so scrappy that the house cat was almost afraid of his life.

"They would even flutter their wings and clash their bills when any of us happened to pass that way after they'd been indulging a while and they were well 'lit up.'

"First off we supposed innocently that it was the birds' fondness for the fruit that led them to act as they did with those they thought were bent on robbing them of their favorite food. It wasn't food to them, though—it was drink; they looked upon it as their 'private stock.' None of our sectional moonshiners could have been more earnest about driving off 'revenooers' than those two birds.

"Still, we didn't know what the trouble was until we had a visit from an old fellow who had made a study of native birds and their ways. We consulted him about the manner in which the two reprobates were acting, and asked him what the trouble was.

"'They're just drunk,' he said with a laugh, 'drunk on mulberry juice. They'll stay drunk, too, until the season is over. Once let a robin feel the effects of the juice and an inebriate is made right there. Yes, sir, nothing will keep 'em away from the stuff afterward but death. For the sake of their families, as well as the peace of your own, you would better shoot 'em.'"

A Calendar Romance

Our hero was the common sort, when all is said and done;
He worked his head off daily and was out to get the MON.

The reason for his diligence was commonplace, 'tis true—
He tried to swell his salary so it would suffice for TUE.

And maybe that's the reason why one day he lost his head,
And falling on his knees, he cried, "Oh, maiden, wilt thou WED?"

He may have thought this sudden, but it seemed not so to her;
She lisped a quick acceptance and said forcibly, "Yeth, THUR."

But when they went to keeping house he feared that he would die;
For, oh, that modern maiden could neither bake nor FRI.

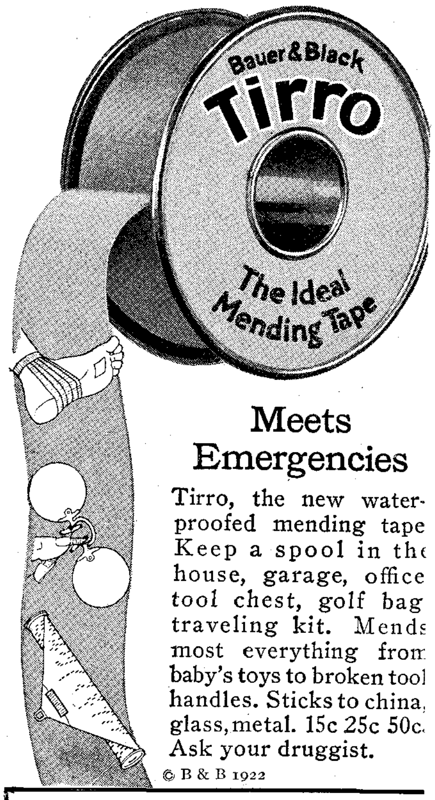
She could not run a bungalow, or even run a flat,
So on many sad occasions in a restaurant they SAT.

But he forgave her everything—as man has always done,
When she presented him one day a bouncing baby SUN.

Jack Canuck.

The Real Commander.—KNICK—"How much salary does Henpeck command?"

KNACK—"Two dollars a week. His wife commands the rest."—*New York Sun and Globe.*



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

TRANSMISSION BY WIRE AND BY WIRELESS

WHEN one man telephones over a wire and another by wireless, what happens in each case? O. B. Blackwell, transmission-development engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., tells us in "Notes on Radio," in *Export* (New York), that both are properly cases of radio-transmission, the energy being that of electromagnetic waves in the ether. In the wire-transmission, however, these waves are guided by the wire, while in the wireless they cut loose and spread out in all directions. Mr. Blackwell's article is intended, he tells us, to assist in forming a clear picture of the physical nature of both the wire- and radio-transmission. It is undoubtedly the popular idea, he says, that in our wire circuits the telephone waves are inside of the conductors, somewhat in the manner that a liquid is inside of the pipe conducting it. This is a very incomplete picture. He goes on:

> It is true that electrical currents are in the wires, but the energy of the electromagnetic waves is largely outside of the wires, and surrounds them. We must imagine these invisible waves, in the case of our open-wire circuits, filling up all the space around the wires, and within a distance of several feet of them, and rushing along the circuit at a speed of many thousands of miles a second, but prevented from spreading and guided by the wires to exactly the place to which we wish the waves to go.
>
> In these wire systems, the electromagnetic waves (except in the recent carrier systems) are transmitted just as they come from the telephone transmitter, that is, they have the same frequencies as does the voice which causes them. They consist, therefore, of constantly changing complex waves, made up of frequencies varying from perhaps 200 cycles or less to over 2,500 cycles per second.
>
> In a radio system, on the other hand, while electromagnetic waves are also used, these are transmitted into wire arrangements which we know as "antennæ," so designed that a part of the waves becomes entirely detached from the wires and spreads out in all directions, with no wire guides whatever, and limited in spreading only by the surface of the earth and perhaps also by layers of the upper atmosphere which have such electrical characteristics as to reflect them back.
>
> Thus, in our radio systems, we have no line problems. We have acquired, however, several new sets of problems. I refer to (1) putting the voice waves into such a condition that they may be radiated into space and received from space; (2) separating the different radio messages from each other; and (3) the problems arising from the transmission characteristics of the space through which the radio waves travel.
>
> Our ordinary telephone waves do not radiate appreciably from our circuits, partly because they are of too low frequency to be effectively sent out from structures of any ordinary size, and also because our wire circuits are not of a form

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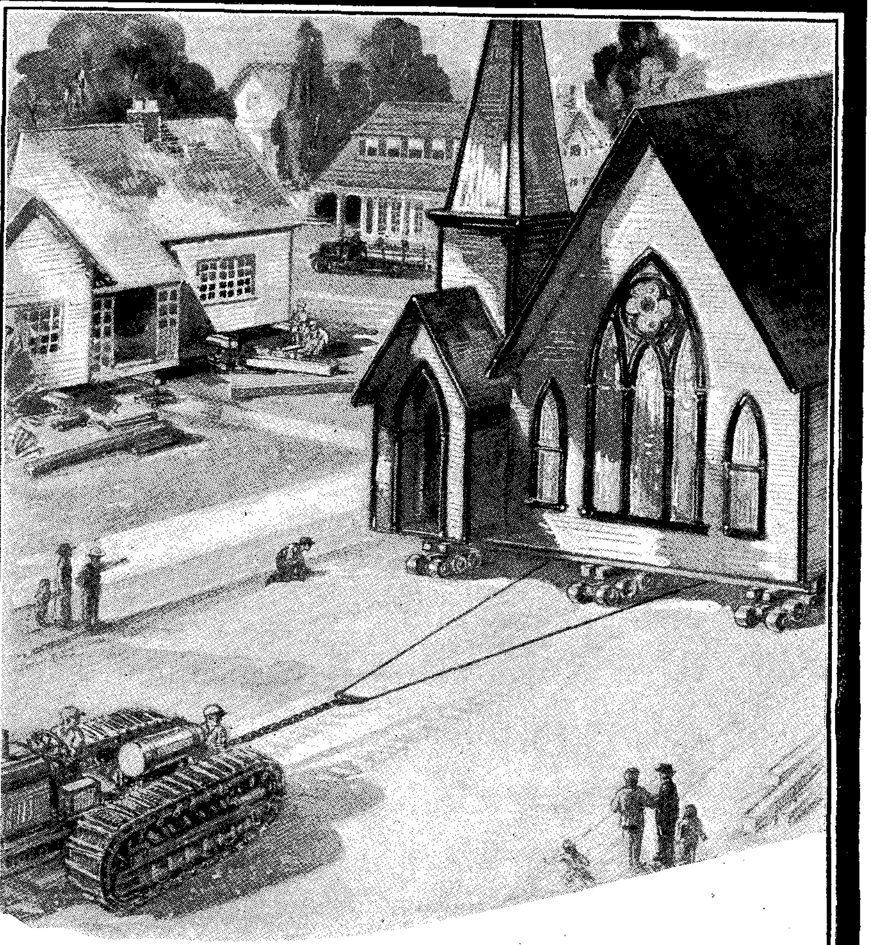

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

which radiate easily. However, if these waves were liberated into space, they would travel just as well, and, in fact, somewhat better than the higher frequencies used in radio. Supposing they could be liberated, however, it is evident we would be met by the difficulty that all of our messages would interfere one with another, since they would all have the same range of frequencies and since radio waves spread out in all directions.

The above difficulties are overcome in radio by generating a high-frequency current for each message we wish to send, and causing the voice currents to control the magnitude of the high-frequency waves that are sent out. It is a characteristic of high-frequency waves that they may be radiated from comparatively small antenna systems. By employing a different high frequency for each of the telephone messages which we wish to send, we may at any receiving point separate any particular message from other messages which may be in space at the same time, provided the message we desire is at a frequency differing sufficiently from the frequencies of the others. This separating is done by using so-called electrical tuning or electrical filter systems, which will let through the desired frequencies, but will stop all others.

A good example of the difference in frequency required for separate messages is in the case of broadcasting. Until recently, all private broadcasting in the United States had been at a wave-length of 360 meters, which is a frequency of about 830,000 cycles per second. It has now been decided to permit broadcasting simultaneously at a second wave-length of 400 meters, which is a frequency of 750,000 cycles per second. If the waves were any closer together in frequency than this, it would not be possible, in some sections, for many of the present types of receiving sets to listen to the entertainment being sent out on one without also overhearing the other in sufficient amount to cause interference. The number of simultaneous messages, therefore, is limited by the degree to which the receiving sets can pick up one message and separate it from all others, and by the total range in frequencies which can be used in radio.

In discussing radio we commonly think of space as being filled with a medium called the "ether," and that it is this medium through which the electromagnetic waves are transmitted. There is considerable question whether this is a proper physical picture, but it is anyhow a convenient manner of speaking. We should note, however, that if there is an "ether," the electromagnetic waves which we employ in our wire systems are transmitted through it just as truly as are the radio waves. With wire transmission, however, the electromagnetic waves travel through, and disturb only a relatively small region in the ether immediately surrounding the wires, whereas the radio waves disturb the ether for a very large region extending in all directions from the transmitting station.

We sometimes hear in radio the expression "message capacity of the ether." By this is meant the number of simultaneous radio communications that can be carried out in any region without interference. Evidently this depends greatly on the locations of the stations, on the type of apparatus used, and on the amount of interference permitted. Roughly speaking, however, it can be said that if the entire range of frequencies which have been developed for radio could be applied to radiotelephony, it would be possible with the type of sets in general use to establish perhaps twenty-five simultaneous non-interfering two-way channels in any given region. In view, however, of radiotelegraphy and radio broadcasting, of the radio compass and beacon stations which the United States Government is establishing, and of the setting aside of wave-lengths for military purposes, difficulties have already arisen in obtaining non-interfering wave-lengths.

The radio conference which was brought together by the United States Department of Commerce to consider the matter recommended an allocation of wave-lengths which, if carried out, would leave the radiotelephone situation as follows:

For the ship-to-shore business a range of frequencies is allocated which would permit two simultaneous conversations to be carried on in any one region, by making use of the best methods which have been developed in the art. This space, however, is not set aside exclusively for telephone service, but may also be occupied with certain types of ship-to-shore telegraph. This might seriously interfere with the telephone service.

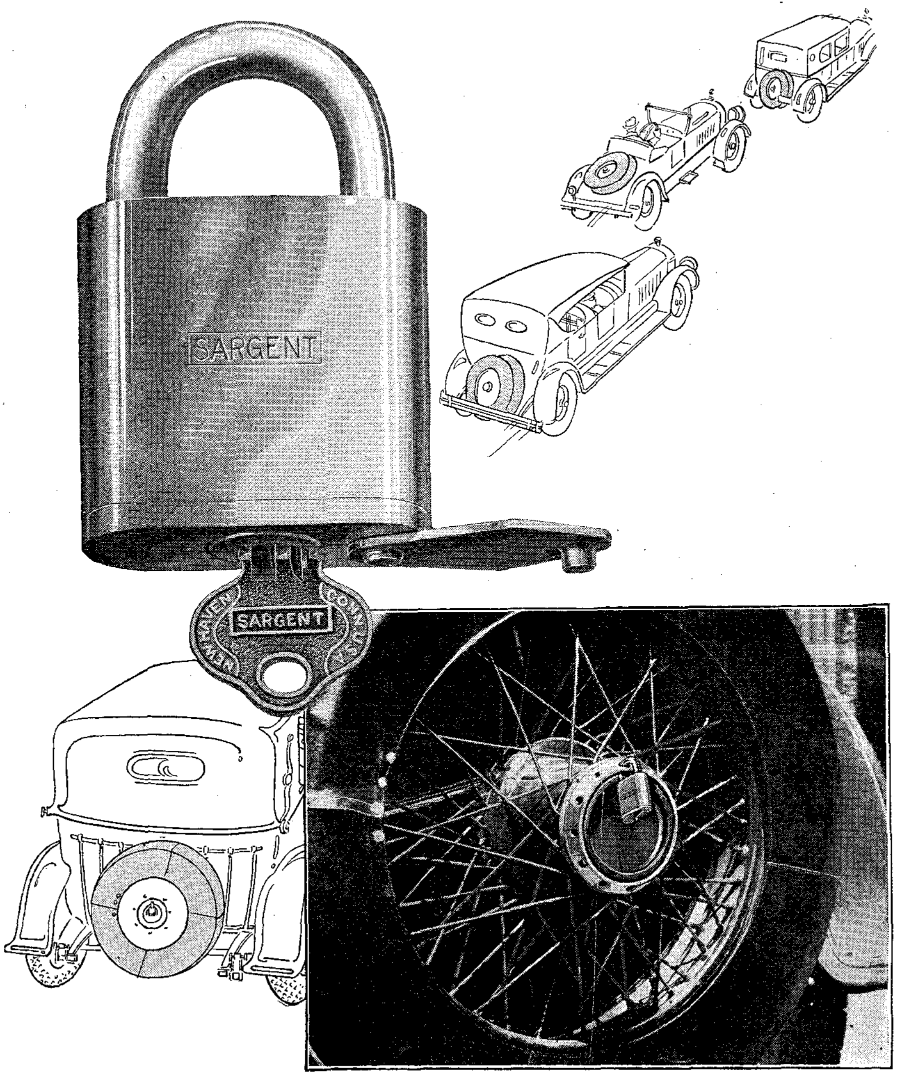
For transoceanic telephony no space was definitely set aside, altho a range of frequencies was designated which would be sufficiently wide for one conversation, and it was recommended that tests of such transmission be permitted in this range.

For connection between fixt points, there were set aside two narrow-frequency bands. These are at wave-lengths best adapted for distances of several hundred miles. Each of these, with a small amount of further development work, could be made to carry a single conversation. They are not assigned exclusively to telephony, and so may be interfered with by telegraphy.

Comparatively liberal provision was made by the committee for broadcasting purposes. Space was set aside in the general region in which broadcasting is now being done, permitting at least four simultaneous broadcast channels with present sets in the districts along the coast. This could be increased by at least two in the interior of the country by using, in addition, wave-lengths which along the coast are employed in marine telegraphy. Furthermore, a space was set aside using much shorter wave-lengths, in which several more broadcast stations could work, altho these wave-lengths would probably be less satisfactory for such service. The above is in addition to several frequency bands set aside for government and other official broadcasting.

It is evident that the above does not give much room in which radiotelephony, aside from broadcasting, can develop. However, methods have been worked out theoretically, and to some extent in practise, by which it would be possible to increase the message capacity by several times. Such systems bring in considerable complexity and expense, and these increase rapidly as the channels are crowded closer together. With developments along this line, however, and with the further development of shorter wave-lengths than are now in use, we believe that the radio message possibilities can be increased sufficiently to take care of the service which requires radio.

Radio-transmission, we are told, is



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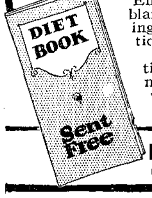

Health Extension Bureau
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

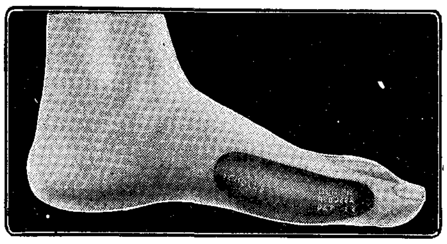
generally more variable than wire-transmission. This depends, however, largely on the wave-lengths and the distances. The power from the usual type of broadcasting station at 30 miles is usually fairly constant. At 200 miles overland, the power may vary hundreds of times within a few hours, or even minutes. For longer distances the amount of variation rapidly increases. Radio-transmission over water is much less variable than over land. The amount of variation increases rapidly as the wave-length is shortened. To quote further:

> Perhaps the most unhappy feature of transmission through space is the well-known "static." This appears to come from lightning and other electrical disturbances in space, and varies tremendously in volume from summer to winter, from day to day, and from hour to hour. Tests made at a point in northern New Jersey for long wave-lengths show the average static at that point this summer about 50 times as great in power as the average static last winter. Variations of 25 times in static power were recorded within single days. As it is generally possible with modern receiving sets to amplify the received signals to the point where static interference becomes so loud that further amplification is useless, this large variation in the static means a large variation in the distance to which the station may be heard.

ARTIFICIAL COTTON

THE enormous increase in the production and use of artificial silk has naturally directed attention to the possibility of imitating other textile fibers with wood cellulose. The threatened shortage of cotton has recently been discust by an English authority, who reaches the conclusion that we must either shortly devise a way of making artificial cotton, or discover some other natural fiber that may supplement the cotton crop. *The Chemical Age* (New York) quotes his words with introductory comment. This paper believes that with the United States now consuming 70 per cent. of its cotton production, the fears of textile manufacturing nations who depend upon the exported surplus are well warranted. The time is not remote, it thinks, when dependence upon American cotton will be endangered, if that time already has not arrived. It continues:

> Sir Milton S. Sharp, at the recent annual meeting of the Bradford, England, Dyers' Association, discust the grave danger of a shortage in the world's supply of cotton, and the possibility of a substitute or supplementary commodity being discovered which would free the cotton industry from entire dependence on the ordinary cotton crops.
>
> Since 1901, when we exported about 72 per cent. of the cotton crop, to 1921, when we exported about 40 per cent. despite the fact that in the latter year the crop was 40 per cent. greater than 20 years before,



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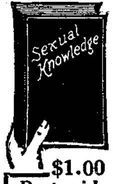

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we have witnessed not only a wonderful expansion of textile manufacture, but the development of uses for cotton as a chemical raw material, as well as social and economic changes wrought by an insect and the growth of intelligence in agricultural practise in the cotton States. Accordingly, Sir Milton's emphasis upon the importance of cotton culture within the Empire and his plea for the chemist to devise a substitute or supplement seem justifiable from the standpoint of the Lancashire weaver and exporter of cotton goods.

Sir Milton Sharp's speech is quoted as follows:

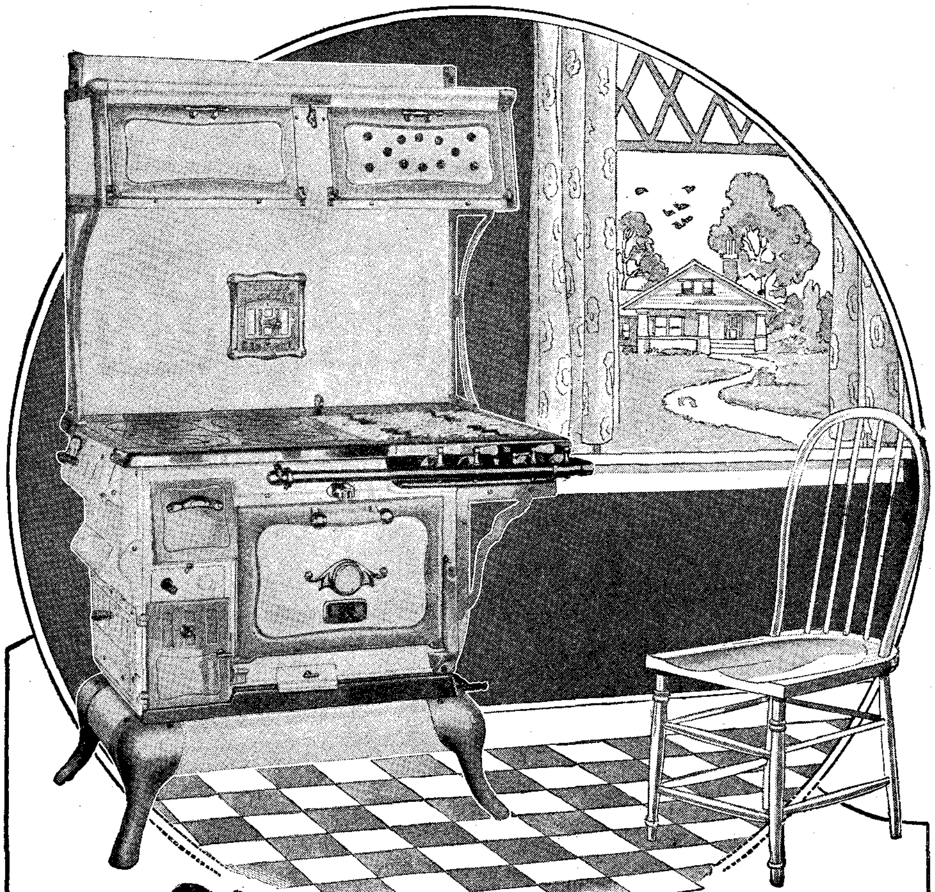
"I believe there is a possibility of freeing the great cotton industry from entire dependence on the cotton crops of the world for an adequate supply of its raw material. This may seem a startling and even an absurd statement; nevertheless it has been deduced from close reasoning, its possibility being conclusively demonstrated by the case of artificial silk, which is now being produced in thousands of tons a year, mainly from one of the most world-wide commodities—namely, wood cellulose.

"I have long held the view that properly directed scientific research would, in time, find a method of producing an article which, altho not exactly a substitute for cotton, would supplement it on a great commercial scale, just as artificial silk has supplemented real silk. Such a raw material would be immune from serious attacks of insect pests which so greatly affect the weight of cotton harvested in America and other cotton-growing countries. It would further have perfect immunity from adverse climatic conditions; and incidentally the steadying of prices would be of incalculable advantage.

"Some years ago our attention was called to a fiber said to be produced on the lines of viscose silk, which, it was claimed, could easily be produced in hundreds or thousands of tons. The article seemed very promising, but nothing practical resulted. I do not believe, however, that the possibility of producing a really usable fiber supplementary to cotton is by any means confined to a process similar to that of artificial silk production. On the contrary, I think it certain that some day a plant will be discovered, probably in a tropical climate, capable of being converted into fiber and cloth just as easily as cotton, and which could be cultivated in unlimited quantity without the skill, care, and risks attendant on the cultivation of cotton.

"The recent announcement of a textile fiber named arghan seems to lend confirmation to such a view. This is grown in the rubber plantations of the Malay States, and it is claimed can be grown at a profit at $100 per ton. I have seen fiber and cloth made from it, and if the claims of its sponsors are substantiated, I have no hesitation in predicting a great future for it. At the moment my object is to plead that such possibilities as I have referred to should form the subject of close investigation by the best brains that can be found.

"The production of an artificial fiber which would enable cloth to be produced at a price within the reach of millions in India, the Far East, and elsewhere, to whom the cost of our cotton cloths to-day is entirely prohibitive, or permits of their use as luxuries only, is an object worthy of the most strenuous exertions of chemists and scientists generally. Price and consumption all the world over have an invisible connection and mutual dependence, and it is of the greatest moment that we should never lose sight of this fact."



What's back of the
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Everyone knows the Duplex-Alcazar—the pioneer three-fuel range—burning gas and coal or wood—singly or altogether—changing instantaneously from fuel to fuel.

It makes the kitchen comfortable the whole year around—warm in winter—cool in summer and comfortable in between—cuts fuel costs and makes good cooking better.

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Every Type, Style and Price
For Every Fuel

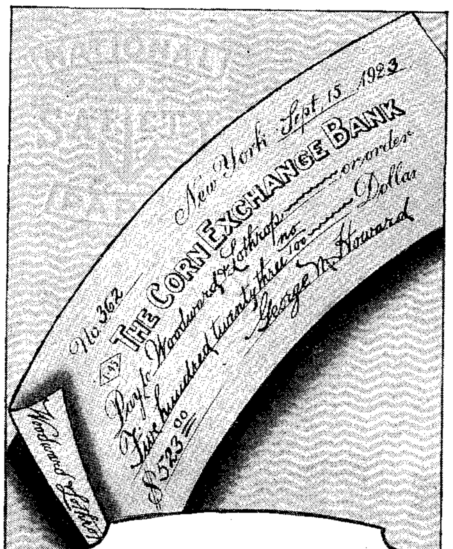
But back of the Duplex-Alcazar is the finest line of cooking ranges—gas ranges—kerosene gas cook stoves—and coal and wood ranges that skill and facilities born of a lifetime in the business can put together.

The name Alcazar identifies a range that gives full money's worth in performance, durability and beauty.

Look for it. It's a safe way to buy a range.

See Your Dealer or Write Us

ALCAZAR RANGE & HEATER CO.
407 Cleveland Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin



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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

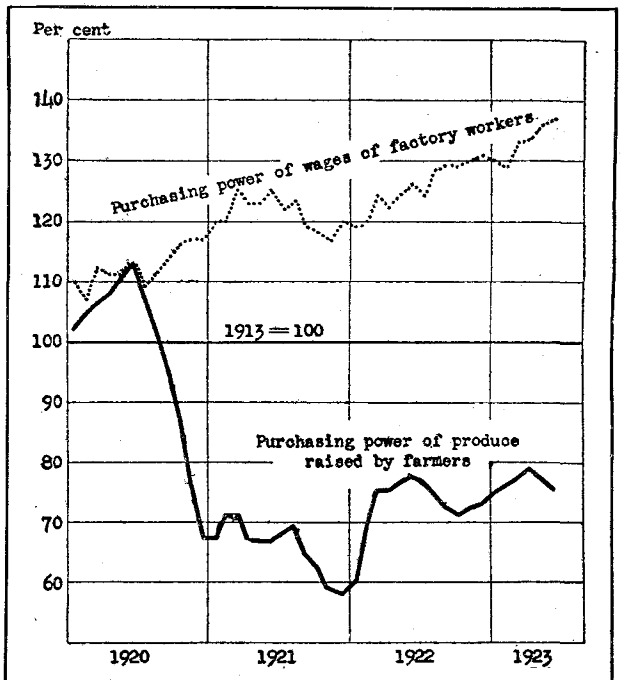
COMPARATIVE REWARDS OF FARM WORK AND FACTORY WORK

NOWADAYS "the purchasing power of the factory worker is about one-third greater than it was in 1913, and the purchasing power of the farmer is about one-third less than it was in 1913." This, continues the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*, "is the fundamental reason for the prevailing discontent in the agricultural section." As the writer for the Ohio bank points out:

> The low price of wheat is the easily cited fact which the farmer uses to illustrate his complaint, but the important prevailing condition is that industrial wages have risen far more rapidly than the cost of living, while the prices the farmers receive for their produce have remained relatively low. This has increased the purchasing power of the factory worker far above the pre-war level, and decreased the purchasing power of the farmer.

The accompanying diagram compares the purchasing power of factory workers' wages and of farm products. It is based on the relationship between the cost of living and the wages of the average New York State factory worker. It indicates, we read, "that the average factory employee there is able to purchase from his present wages about one-third more of the necessities of life than he could in 1913, and distinctly more than he could at the peak of the boom of 1920." In the same diagram the purchasing power of the farmers is based on a comparison of farm products and retail prices of goods purchased by families. This curve "shows a most severe drop in 1920, and only moderate recovery since then." To quote further from the article published by the Cleveland Trust Company:

> There are two factors which have operated to make the plight of the farmer somewhat less hard than the comparison of the diagram would indicate. One is that the farmers will receive this year more dollars for their crops than they did last year or the year before, and these dollars are available to pay off old debts quite regardless of current retail prices. The other is that better farming methods, and the extended use of power machinery, are enabling the farms to produce larger crops with fewer workers. This tends to increase the relative per capita income, and is not taken into account by the lines of the diagram.
>
> After all allowances are made, however, it remains clear that there is a great and growing maladjustment between the material rewards of farm work and of factory work. It seems certain that eventually a better relationship will have to develop, and that it will be brought about by reductions in the cost of manufactured articles.



COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF FARM AND FACTORY EARNINGS

THE BUCKETEER AND HIS BANKER

IS a banker morally justified in accepting deposits from a bucket-shop keeper? This question is raised by B. C. Forbes in his *Forbes Magazine* in connection with the numerous recent exposures of bucket-shops in New York. He says:

> Most of these concerns were so palpably conducting questionable operations that the best newspapers and financial and business periodicals would not accept their advertising. Yet all these scheming scoundrels were able to get banks to accept their business and to grant them checking facilities. In a talk I made at the New York State Bankers' Convention at Atlantic City, I bluntly asked them whether they did not feel they had a responsibility in this connection which they had tragically failed to meet. If high-grade newspapers and periodicals knew enough about some of these concerns to turn down their business, and had backbone enough to scorn profits from such a source, why, I asked, hadn't bankers as much information and as much backbone?

And so Mr. Forbes concludes with this emphatic sentence:

> I look upon a banker who *knowingly* takes deposits and supplies check-books to a swindling concern as no better than a receiver of stolen goods.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 29.—Italy demands a formal apology from the Greek Government, an indemnity of 50,000,000 lire, and full honors by the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piræus, because of the assassination of the five Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary mission in Janina, Albania, on Monday, August 27. It is alleged that the assassination was inspired by political motives.

August 30.—Greece declines to accede to all the terms of the Italian ultimatum, declaring that some of them infringe the sovereignty and honor of Greece.

August 31.—The Italian fleet bombards Corfu, on the Island of Corfu, killing fifteen Greek civilians, it is reported, and then occupies the city. The Greek Government invokes the intervention of the League of Nations.

September 1.—A catastrophe combined of earthquake, fire, tidal waves, and a typhoon lays waste almost the whole of Tokyo and Yokohama and other cities on the eastern seaboard of Japan, and causes the death of a number estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. The disaster is said to be the greatest in modern history.

September 2.—Italy seizes the islands of Paxos and Antipaxos, part of the Ionian group in the vicinity of Corfu. The Council of the League of Nations decides to take up the Italo-Greek dispute on September 4.

September 3.—The Italian Government states that the controversy between Greece and Italy concerns directly the honor of Italy and therefore can not be settled by any international court.

The result of the recent Irish election, as announced by the Irish Free State Government, gives the Government 63 seats; Republicans, 44; Independents, 16; Labor, 15; and Farmers, 15.

September 4.—A counter-revolutionary republican movement is under way in Athens, it is reported, and the city is completely isolated.

Radio messages announce that the United States Consul-General at Yokohama and his wife were killed in the earthquake disaster of September 1.

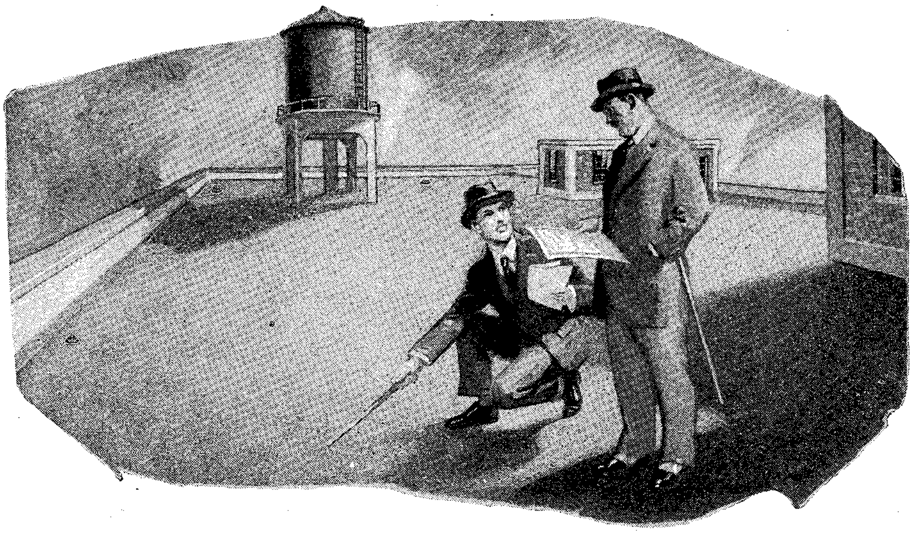
DOMESTIC

August 29.—Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, suggests a 10 per cent. wage increase for the anthracite miners, the eight-hour day and union recognition, to avert the strike scheduled to begin September 1. The eight-hour day and union recognition are either already in effect in the industry or have been conceded by the operators.

August 30.—A mob reported to number thousands defies the police, firemen, State troopers and tear gas to break up a Ku Klux Klan meeting at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

August 31.—The State Department formally announces the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico and that it is taking steps to accredit its chargé d'affaires, pending the appointment of an ambassador. The Mexican Government issues a similar statement.

The American Bar Association, meeting at Minneapolis, adopts a resolution



"You needn't give this roof a thought till 1943 at least— *the Bond guarantees that*"

A definite period of guaranteed service. That's what the owner of any building receives when the architect writes "Barrett Specification Roof" into the plans. For when the roof is completed a Surety Bond issued by a great national Bonding Company is delivered to the owner—a bond absolutely guaranteeing the roof against repair and maintenance expense for 20 years.

Notice that the headline of this advertisement reads "till 1943 *at least.*" Many roofs of this type are still in excellent condition after 40 or more years of hard service. Furthermore, these roofs give unsurpassed fire protection—always take the base rate of fire insurance. Moderate in first cost, bonded against maintenance expense, they have proved themselves the most economical roofs that it is possible to build.

Back of Barrett Specification Roofs stand these four factors:

1. *The Barrett Specification*—a formula for flat (or nearly flat) roof construction drawn up by Barrett technical men with the co-operation of leading architects, engineers and contractors.
2. *Standardized materials*—The Barrett Specification rigidly prescribes the quality and quantity of materials: the necessary number of layers of Specification Felt, the requisite amount of Barrett Specification Pitch, the top coat of pitch *poured* (not mopped) and finally the wearing surface of firmly embedded gravel or slag, so essential to right roof construction.
3. *The man who lays the roof*—only a man with an earned reputation for good work can qualify to lay a Barrett Specification Roof—can obtain the 20-year bond for the owner of the building.
4. *The Barrett Inspection Service*—Highly trained Barrett technical men are on the job to see that the Barrett Specification is followed in every detail. Only after their O. K. has been received is the Bond issued.

There are two types of Barrett Specification Roofs—Type "AA," bonded for 20 years; Type "A," bonded for 10 years. Both are built of the same high-grade materials, the only difference being in the quantity used.

If you are thinking of roofing—or reroofing—any structure with a flat or nearly flat roof, write for copies of The Barrett Specification—free of course.

The Barrett Company TRADE B MARK

40 RECTOR STREET — NEW YORK CITY

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: 2021 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que., Canada

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years

Smoking the peace pipe in Wartime

As any ex-doughboy will tell you, a thousand tons of tobacco distributed over a fighting force of 2,000,000 men showed good intentions, but it didn't fill the need—not by a few million pipefuls.

Even today letters still come in from veterans who have forgotten the horrors of war and remember only the thrill of "a real American smoke" in France.

For one, Hugh Livingstone, Adjutant of Yankee Division Post, No. 272, V.F.W., remembers:

Providence, R. I.

Larus & Brother Co.,
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

My introduction to Edgeworth took place over in the training area in France under circumstances that left a lasting impression of the good qualities of Edgeworth.

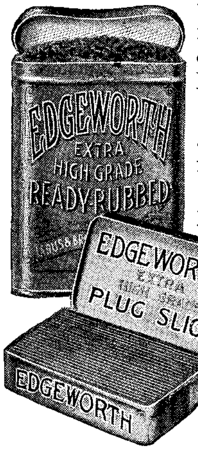
One night, after a hard day's work, my bunkie drew a package from home, one of those mysterious affairs that might contain everything but what you wanted.

After due ceremonies of guessing he opened it and the first thing we saw was the blue box of Edgeworth. All further operations ceased until we filled the pipes. After using the French *tabac* for several weeks and burning our mouths and throats to a raw state you can imagine how cool and satisfying that Edgeworth tasted to us.

We smoked until we were ordered to bed, and I fell asleep smoking. You can just bet a letter went home for more Edgeworth.

Since that time I have used about every kind of tobacco that is put up, but it is Edgeworth for me when I can get it. Thank you for putting such a satisfying and cool tobacco on the market.

Gratefully yours,
(Signed) Hugh Livingstone



Probably any good American smoking tobacco would have brought the same joy to Mr. Livingstone and his bunkie in France. But it is a fact that when Edgeworth makes a friend, more often than not it is a lifetime affair.

Edgeworth's one great asset for most smokers is that it is always the same. You can buy a package in Chicago, another in New Orleans, another in San Francisco, and each package will give you the same cool, satisfying smoke.

If you are not an Edgeworth smoker, you are cordially invited to accept some free samples of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Just drop a postcard with your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va., and the free samples will be forwarded to you immediately. If you will also include the name and address of your tobacco dealer, your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

urging participation by the United States in the World Court. Robert E. Lee Saner, of Dallas, Texas, is elected President of the Association.

September 1.—The anthracite miners' strike begins, the miners and operators being unable to agree on Governor Pinchot's proposal.

September 2.—The American Red Cross prepares to send relief to the Japanese cities desolated by earthquake, fire and flood.

September 3.—President Coolidge issues an appeal to the American people to aid the Japanese earthquake sufferers through the American Red Cross.

W. M. Johnston and William T. Tilden defeat, respectively, John B. Hawkes and James O. Anderson, of Australia, in the final singles in the international tennis tournament and the Davis cup remains in America.

September 4.—The American Red Cross decides on an immediate drive for $5,000,000 for the relief of the Japanese sufferers.

Helpful Cal.—Lord Balfour praises the waiters that he met in Washington at the conference on limitation of armaments and tells the following story: "I was at a hotel where all the waiters were colored men. On the first evening I pushed away the menu, and gave the waiter a coin.

" 'Just bring me a good dinner, Uncle,' I said. He brought me an excellent dinner. I continued this plan for a fortnight. When I left my waiter said to me, 'Good-by, sah, an' good luck, and when yoh or any of yoh frien's come here what can't read the menu, jes ax foh ole Calhoun Clay.' "—*Spokesman's Review* (*Washington*).

Hot Scotch.—A Scot whose name was MacIntosh, and who was proud of the fact that he was directly descended from the chief of the clan, was having a dispute over the fare he owed a taxi driver.

The man with the meter talked loud and harshly, and it angered the Highlander.

"Do you know who I am?" he demanded, proudly drawing himself up to his full height. "I'm a MacIntosh."

The taxi driver snorted.

"I don't care if you're an umbrella," he said. "I'll have my rights."—*Judge.*

Yes, They Have No Sense.—"I have just thought of an easy way to get rich quick," said the president of the music publishing firm.

"Fine," replied the vice-president. "What's the idea?"

"Let's pick out some good lunatic asylum and get the inmates to write songs for us."—*Baltimore American.*

Art vs. Life.—"What makes you think Higgins was lit up last night?"

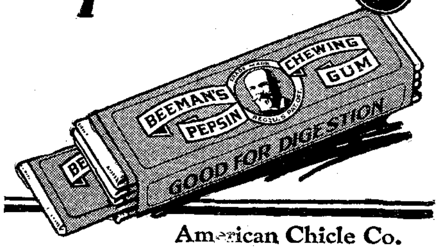
"Well, I sat next to him at the movies, and when they showed the news-reel he tried to set his watch by a clock in one of the street scenes."—*Life.*

The Kind He Played.—"He takes golf seriously, doesn't he?"

"Yes. If he had a sense of humor, he'd stop playing."—*Life.*

For digestion
use Beeman's after meals—good for teeth and nerves—healthy men find its use
"a sensible habit"

Deliciously flavored
BEEMAN'S
Pepsin Gum



American Chicle Co.

OWN A HOME Cottage, Bungalow or Home, the essence and joy of life, and in America's Greatest Recreation Zone. Some ideal bargains on account of settlements of estates easily and economically acquired. As investments they are very attractive and substantial. Write for details. E. C O., P. O. Box 421, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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to introduce new Super Fyr-Fyters. Approved by Underwriters. Big market and exceptional opportunity to earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Write Fyr-Fyter Co., 633 Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and *description of your invention and we will give opinion of* its patentable nature.
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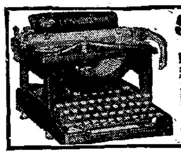

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Limited quantity fully guaranteed standard make typewriters. Five Days Free Trial. Lowest prices ever offered. Easy monthly payments. Send today for FREE booklet of Valuable Typewriter Information and Special Sale Bulletin.
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FLORIDA

Fruitland Park land owners, not land men, desiring new settlers, offer you the opportunity of acquiring orange groves in this lake-jewelled highland section for only $140 an acre. Those in earnest write for book of actual photos and easy payment plan. BOARD OF TRADE, Room 103, Fruitland Park, Florida.

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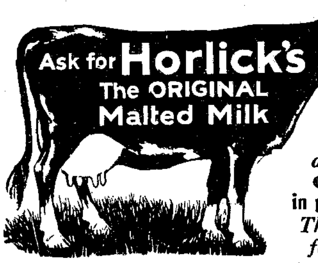
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gr. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING--Price $1.00--*STOPS MOUTH BREATHING*
Always returnable. Sent any reliable person on approval.
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C., Box 1826-L



Safe Milk
and **Malt**
Grain Ext.
in powder, makes
The Food-Drink
for All Ages

☞Avoid Imitations—Substitutes

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Highly Recommended.—Hostess (*serv- g the cocktails*)—"Be careful not to spill y of it, won't you? I notice it has a ndency to eat holes in the floor."—*Life.*

A Sporting Chance.—Contamin told the lice that he had to choose between hitting taxi or the lamp-post. Being a sportsman, chose the lamp-post.—*From a news item the Sydney "Sun."*

Not Her Fault.—Mr. Skimp—"I don't e how you had this counterfeit bill passed you."

Mrs. Skimp—"Well, you don't let me see ough real money to enable me to tell the fference."—*New Haven Register.*

Conscientious Fisherman.—Country y—"Naw, I ain't sellin' this big trout, ister. Yer ain't got money enough to y it."

City Angler—"Well, at least, let me easure him, so I can truthfully say how g the trout was that got away from me." *Boston Transcript.*

Unbreaking the News.—Clancy—"Mrs. urphy, yure son Mike has just fell off th' affolding and kilt himself."

Mrs. Murphy—"Merciful hivins!"

Clancy—"Aisy now! 'Tis only his leg at's bruk, an' it's glad ye will be to hear whin ye thought he was killed entoirely." *Sydney Bulletin.*

An Applicant.—A weary-looking fellow o had opened all the doors looking for rk happened to see a huge police ad- rtisement headed:

"Murderer Wanted."

"Well," he said, scratching his head, "it's tter'n nothing, anyhow. I'm going in d ask for the job!"—*Houston Post.*

Wheels in His Head.—"Maude says her sband disgraced her on their honey- on."

"How?"

"On the steamer she wanted the other ssengers to think an ocean trip was an old ory to them, but almost as soon as they nt on board he pointed to a row of life- oys and asked the captain what was the ea of all the extra tires."—*Philadelphia ening Bulletin.*

Ready for a Change.—"I wish," said the tle invalid who was being washed in bed, hat I need never, never have to be shed again."

"I'm afraid," said mama gently, "that long as you have me to take care of you, u'll have to reconcile yourself to be shed thoroughly every day."

The invalid pondered for a moment.

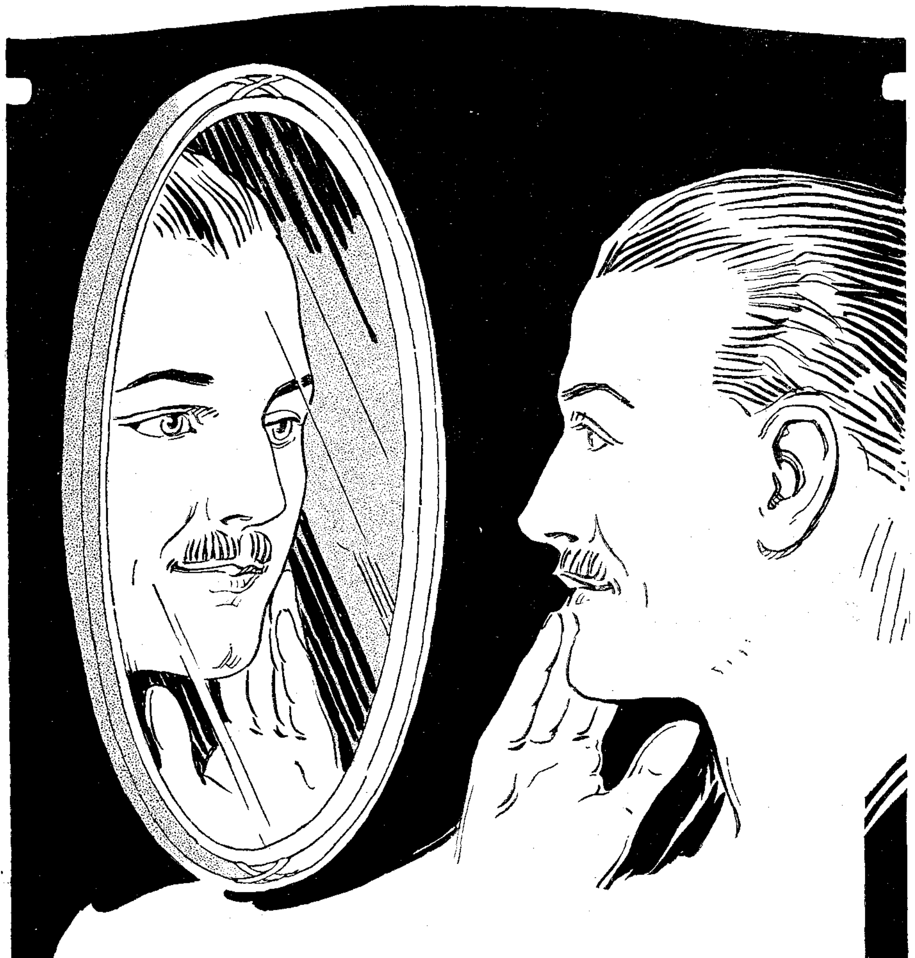
"Then," said she, "I shall marry very rly."—*Los Angeles Times.*

No Chance for Diana.—The movies look all sorts of sources for their material and ere have been diggings in many strange lds. One talented young writer thought trying out mythology. So he went to his neral manager with the story of Diana. The general manager viewed with some terest the illustration presented.

"Who is she?"

"Diana, goddess of the chase."

"Well, she's a pretty fair looker, but we n't making any more chase pictures."—*ittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*



Make Friends With Your Face

Quit scraping and *shave.* Shave clean with a smooth, jerkless stroke that cuts the beard close but leaves the skin unharmed!

The whole trick is just this—

Put a few drops of 3-in-One on thumb and finger and draw razor blade between them. Do this both before and after shaving.

3-in-One

The High Quality Shaving Oil

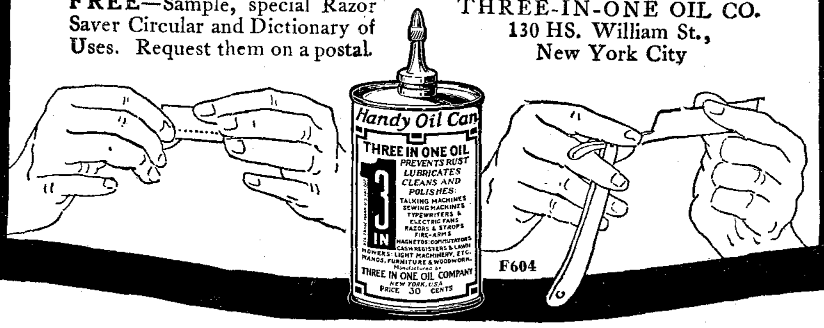
displaces moisture and lather which wiping doesn't remove from between the microscopic teeth of the razor blade. Prevents invisible rust forming on the cutting edge; also guards against corrosion due to atmospheric moisture, particularly salt air moisture.

A few drops of 3-in-One rubbed into your strop occasionally makes it "take hold" better and produce a keen edge quicker.

3-in-One is sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; also in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans. To avoid substitutes, ask for 3-in-One by name and look for the Big Red One on the label.

FREE—Sample, special Razor Saver Circular and Dictionary of Uses. Request them on a postal.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
130 HS. William St.,
New York City



Call for Carter's

For your fountain pen get Carter's. It never clogs—it's just right. Carter's Fountain Pen Ink was made for your pen.

Rust spots disappear before Carter's Rusty Racer. You would never know rust marks had been there.

Don't ask for paste—Call for Cico.* *Liquid* paste that never dries up—never gets lumpy. Good to the last drop, sticks best when spread thin.

Carter's household indelible ink marks linen *permanently* and no heat is required to "set" it.

There's no trace of ink after Carter's Inky Racer has been used. Takes it all out and never roughens the paper.

If it's carbon paper—call for Carter's. You get more, clearer impressions and copies. Carter's typewriter ribbons are all that good ribbons should be.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
Boston Montreal
New York Chicago

A half century of ink experience has gone into Carter's Writing Fluid. It's fault free. In big and little bottles for office and home.

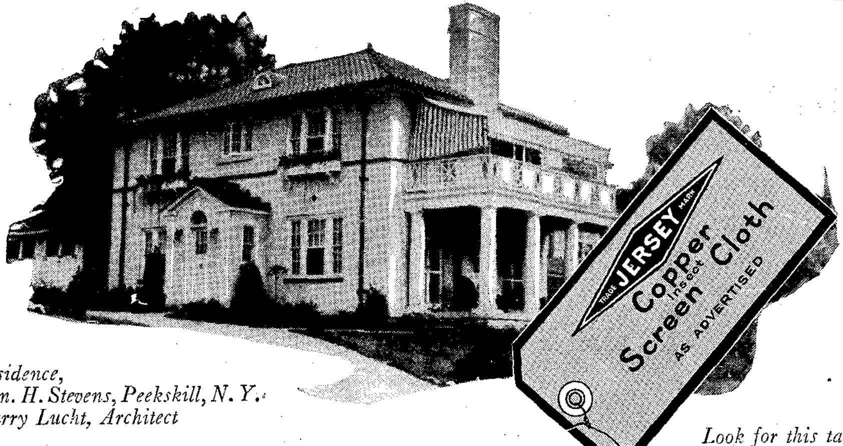
Do you use colored inks in your fountain pen? Carter makes them. The same quality as the blue.

Carter's Spotty Racer will take 'most any spot out of 'most anything. Doesn't harm the material.

CARTER INX PRODUCTS

You can't beat Carter's stamp pads and stamping ink. Two more items that bespeak Carter experience and quality.

*Pronounced "Syko"



Residence,
Wm. H. Stevens, Peekskill, N. Y.
Harry Lucht, Architect

Look for this tag at the end of the roll.

Be Sure That It Is *Jersey*

Arthitects, builders and home owners who are familiar with every phase of the screen question recognize the superiority of Jersey Copper Screen Cloth and insist upon its use.

They know that Jersey cannot rust—because it is made of copper 99.8% pure; that its durability has been proven by years of service; that, due to a special Roebling process which hardens the wire, it will not stretch or bulge as does ordinary copper screen cloth.

These are a few of the reasons why *you* as a home owner should be sure that the screen cloth you buy is Jersey.

Look for the red and black tag at the end of the roll. It is your assurance that the cloth you buy is genuine Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth. *There is no better screen cloth on the market.*

If you cannot readily obtain Jersey, write us and we will send you the name of the nearest dealer together with the very interesting booklet—"A Matter of Health and Comfort." Kindly address The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, 624 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

JERSEY
Copper Screen Cloth
Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

The Bad Lands.—A Leelanau Count Indian barely escaped with his life whe attacked by hold-up men on a visit to Ch cago. The Indian can not be too strongl urged, nowadays, not to venture too fa away from civilization.—*Detroit News.*

Quite Simple.—PRETTY CUSTOMER—"C course, I want my shoes to be plenty larg enough, but at the same time I want the to look neat and trim, you know."

SHOE CLERK—"I see. You want the large inside, but small outside."—*Judge.*

Abvs.—"Your abbreviations," sighe the visitor, "I can not understand zem."

He pointed to a lamppost bearing tl sign:

ST. PAUL ST.

"Why, that's plain enough," argued tl native. "It simply says Saint Paul Street. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Modest Ambition.—"Don't you want t have a grateful public rear monuments t your memory?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "Bu I'm not asking too much. The public terribly busy these days. If a man ca keep from being forgotten while he is ali he's making a pretty fair record."—*Was ington Star.*

Making Her Miss Him.—"Is your po husband dead?" asked the Vicar of an age member of his flock.

"Oh, no," she replied.

"But you are in mourning," the Vic continued.

"Well, you see," was the reply, "my o man annoyed me so this afternoon that went into mourning for my first husband —*London Daily Telegraph.*

Willing to Oblige.—They were giving dinner party and the coachman had con in to help wait at table. Several guests ha suffered from his lack of experience, and serving peas he approached a very deaf o lady and inquired:

"Peas, mum?"

No answer.

"Peas, mum?" (Louder.)

The old lady saw that some one wa speaking to her, and lifted her ear trump to the questioner. The coachman, seei the large end of the trumpet directe toward him, thought:

"It must be a new way of takin' 'em, bu I s'pose she likes 'em that way."

And down the trumpet went the peas.- *Atlanta Journal.*

Where Service Is Prompt.—"Hang i boy!" exclaimed the tenderfoot from tl East as a bellboy for a Texas hotel cam bouncing in on him without knockin "haven't you got any manners about you?

"Didn't you ring?" asked the boy.

"Of course I rang."

"Didn't you ring three times?"

"It may have been three, as I was in hurry for ice water, but that doesn't excu you for bursting in the door."

"Beg pardon," replied the boy, as l backed out, "but you ought to read the b card. It's one ring for the porter, two f the bellboy, and three for a gun, and wh a guest rings for a gun in this hotel tl orders are to get it to him before the oth fellow can beg his pardon!"—*Houst Post.*